The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2814. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

Advices Four Days Later, by the Anglo-Saxon and the Persia.

WAR BETWEEN SARDINIA AND ROME

A Battle Expected between Gen. Lamoriciere's Army and the Sardinia.

Threatened Rupture between France and Sardinia.

THE EX-KING OF NAPLES IN SPAIN.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH IN NEW-ZEALAND.

THE ANGLO-SAXON'S NEWS.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamships *Hammonia*, *New-York* and *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th instant.

ITALY.

Austria has decided not to receive the Neapolitan fleet into any Austrian port.

It is asserted that, without waiting a reply from Rome, 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on the 11th, and on the 12th 25,000 more Sardinian troops attacked and took Pesaro, taking prisoners 1,200 Germans who were in the fortress. Gen. BELLA, who commanded the Pope's troops, had ordered a sack of the town, and was taken prisoner to Turin.

The German garrison of Orivieto had capitulated to the insurgents.

Gen. GOYON leaves Paris for Rome on the 13th to take command of the French troops.

Gen. LAMORICIERE had concentrated his army at Ancona.

Several Powers had protested against the entry of the Sardinians into the States of the Church, as an attack upon international rights.

Russia and Prussia protested in the strongest terms, but would take no other step.

CAVOUR had issued a note explaining the new attitude of Sardinia.

It was asserted that the French army at Rome will be increased to 10,000 men.

A Paris telegraph to the London *Post*, dated Wednesday night, says the Piedmontese forces are marching rapidly on LAMORICIERE'S army and an engagement is expected to take place to-morrow. The Emperor and the French Government have used every exertion to prevent an invasion of the Roman States. The relations of France and Sardinia are critical.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English funds were heavy on Thursday, and the Paris Bourse showed great dullness.

The belief prevails that there will be no general war in Europe, but that some new transaction like the Villafranca treaty will take place during the Autumn.

The *Herald* says that the suspensions in Sydney will not affect London firms.

The English attacking party at Martard, New Zealand, consisted of 347 men. The natives laid down on the ground until the men were close upon them, when they sprang up, fired their double-barreled guns, and met the bayonet charge of their adversaries with the tomahawk, keeping up a hand-to-hand fight. The retreat of the English was so urgent, that their dead and a few of their wounded were left on the battlefield. It is also reported that the natives took one gun. Great complaints are made against Col. GOULD, the commander of the attacking party, for not calling to his aid an additional force, who were said to be within his reach.

The *Times* says that VICTOR EMANUEL finds a formidable competitor in GARIBALDI, whose success appears sufficient to overcome any resistance that can be made by the States of the Church, and which brings him into collision with the Austrian power in Venice. Piedmont must make herself mistress of the revolution or be content to give up the lead and follow. There is reason to believe that the Emperor NAPOLEON sees things from this point of view, and that no danger need be apprehended from France.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 93¼ for money and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

The English political news is unimportant.

FRANCE.

The Bourse was flat and lower; Rentes, 67f. 85c.

It was reported that France refused to make the slightest concession to Switzerland in the Savoy affair. Switzerland, therefore, persists more than ever in considering the question one for the decision of Europe.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

An interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia, takes place at Warsaw on the 1st of October.

Le Nord says that the statement of an alliance between England, Austria and Prussia is false, so far as Austria is concerned.

SYRIA.

The French Army is still encamped at Beyrout.

No open disturbances had taken place.

The arrival of the prisoners at Constantinople had excited the populace.

CHINA.

The delays caused by the French were still a matter of complaint.

Troubles were expected at Canton should the allies receive a check in the North.

The rebels had taken possession of the city of Low Kiang, only 20 miles distant from Shanghae.

INDIA.

All fears of famine in the northwest district of India had passed away. Abundant rains had fallen, and there was every prospect of an average crop.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 16th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamers *Hammonia* and *New-York* arrived at Southampton, and the *Glasgow* at Liverpool, on the forenoon of the 14th inst.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenston at midnight on the 14th.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

The following telegram, dated Naples, the 11th inst., gives the position of affairs in that capital:

"The tranquility of the town has not been disturbed, and the same enthusiasm still prevails. The Elmo and the other forts have surrendered.

The English Admiral has paid a visit to GARIBALDI, who afterwards went on board the *Hannibal*, the English Ambassador being present. On that occasion the Sardinian fleet fired a salute of 17 guns in honor of the Dictator.

The Neapolitan fleet has been delivered by GARIBALDI to the Sardinian Admiral.

The Sardinian troops disembarked yesterday by by order of the Dictator.

It is said that the King, in leaving Naples, ordered the bombardment of the town and the burning of the Royal Castle. It is even asserted that the original of the order has been found. A report is also current that the King will quit Gaeta with his army of 30,000 men and join Gen. LAMORICIERE.

The King has formed a new Royalist Ministry, the members of which are CASELLI, CARNOFARI, GEROLAMO and ULLOA. The Austrian, Russian, Prussian and Spanish Ministers, and the Papal Nuncio have followed the King to Gaeta.

The whole army of GARIBALDI will arrive at Naples in four days; and with the insurrectionary bands, the total force will be raised to 80,000 men. The revolution is every where triumphant. It is said that the Dictator is about to march to Umbria. The Bixio and Medici brigades have just arrived in the port. Baron BRENIER has not protested against the disembarkation of Sardinian troops.

A proclimation of GARIBALDI to the Neapolitans, issued yesterday, has been publishee. GARIBALDI, in this proclamation, says that the annexation will be effected, when he will be able to proclaim it from the top of the Quirinal.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that the King of Naples left Gaeta on the 12th inst. in a Spanish steamer for Seville.'

The entrance of GARIBALDI into Naples was celebrated at Milan in the most enthusiastic manner. The whole city was illuminated and decorated with flags. The very name of the Dictator inspires electric enthusiasm. A number of illuminated drums, fixed on long poles, were carried through the streets. These drums bore significant inscriptions, as follows: "To Rome! To Venice! Rome the Capital!" Most cities of Italy celebrated the annexation of Naples.

Baron BRENIER, with the *personnel* of the French Embassy, had embarked at Naples, in order to return to Paris. It is also said that the representatives of other Powers had received orders to quit the Kingdom.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

The Sardinian troops continued their march into the Papal territory, but no serious collision had taken place.

Gen. FANTI had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the two mobilized corps d'armee.

Gen. CIALDINI had entered Fano, making 300 prisoners.

Gen. LAMORICIERE had concentrated 8,000 troops at Ancona. It was expected that his line of defence would be attacked by 45,000 Sardinians.

It was reported that the French Minister at Turin was about to return to France. During his absence a *Charge d'Affaires* would administer the affairs of the Embassy.

LATER.—The above statement relative to the withdrawal of the French Ambassador is confirmed. The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 14th, says: "In presence of the facts which have just been accomplished in Italy, the Emperor has resolved that his minister shall immediately quit Turin. A Secretary will remain there to conduct the business of the Legation.

A dispatch from Rome of the 13th says: "The Papal Government is about to address a memorandum to all the European Powers, protesting against the Sardinian invasion of the the Roman Territory. This memorandum explains that the enrolment of foreign volunteers, of which Sardinia complains in her ultimatum, was principally due to the counsels of Austria and France, the latter Power having, after the Paris Congress in 1856, insisted on the foundation of a Papal army."

The semi-official journal, of Turin—the *Opinione*—in an article on the intervention of Piedmont in the Roman States, says that this is not an act of aggression, but one of legitimate defence. It is undertaken with a view to combat foreign intervention, conformably to the policy laid down by the Emperor NAPOLEON. At Paris they are probably ignorant that the insurrection in the Roman States is simultaneous and general. The grand desire is to shake off the theocratic yoke, to proclaim the Sovereignty of VICTOR EMANUEL, and to constitute Italy. The fruit is ripe and must be plucked. The Government of Piedment will know how to assume the responsibility of these facts in the face of Italy, of France, and of Europe. Europe is called upon to elect between VICTOR EMANUEL and revolution, between Constitutional Monarchy and Anarchy, between the national flag of Italy and the red flag. The alliance with France will not be ulteriorly damaged.

The withdrawal of the French Minister from Turin was regarded by some as merely a diplomatic protest.

According to the Paris *Patrie* the revolutionary movement in the Martres and Umbria did not extend itself among the inhabitants of those countries.

Gen. CIALDINI, after having followed the enemy's corps on the road to Ancona, and dispersed them, had reentered Simgaglia with 200 German prisoners.

Gen. LAMOSICIERE had declared Perugia in a state of siege, and had issued a proclamation threatening death, confiscation of property and a heavy fine against the inhabitants for a mere fracture of the telegraph wires.

The official *Gazette* of Turin publishes a Government memorandum, addressed by the King of Sardinia to his representatives abroad, and dated the 12th of September. The memorandum explains the state of things in Italy since the peace of Villafranca. It adverts to the refusal of the Court of Rome to accede to the demand of Sardinia to disband the foreign legions, and justifies, by imperative reasons the step taken by Sardinia. The Sardinian Government could not allow the Italian movement to dissipate itself in anarchy and disorder. The memorandum confirms the assurance already given, that the Royal troops will scrupulously respect Rome and the surrounding territory, and makes an appeal to the Holy Father, who some years ago inaugurated the national movement. The memorandum thus concludes; "When the Pope shall recognize the regeneration of Italy, which enters among the designs of Providence, he will again become the father of the Italians, as he has never ceased to be the august and venerable father of all the faithful."

The *Patrie* says: "Baron TALLEYRAND will leave Turin on the 15th inst. Count RAYNEVAL will undertake the direction of the affairs of the Legation."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The news from England is quite unimportant.

There was a partial break on the 14th in the fine harvesting weather which had prevailed. High winds were experienced on that day, with some little rain, but nothing of importance.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had arrived at Nice, where they met with an enthusiastic reception.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Regiments of the line had been dispatched to Rome, and that the French garrison having been thus increased, Gen. GOYON had received orders to return to Rome and resume command.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of over 18¼ millions of francs, and in the discounts, a decrease of 11½ millions.

The latest dispatches announce that their majesties had embarked for and reached Ajaccio.

The Emperor is understood to have had a long interview with Count CAVOUR at Nice.

The Bourse was quiet and without material fluctuation. Rentes closed at 67.85.

AUSTRIA.

A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at Schonbrunn on the 11th, in honor of the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, in return for a similar courtesy on the part of the latter sovereign. The toast in honor of the Czar was received in the most cordial manner by all the members of the Austrian Imperial family.

Preparations were being made at Vienna for the eventuality of a new war in Italy. Additional troops were constantly being sent to Austrian Italy.

It was rumored that Austria had notified France of her intention to concentrate 50,000 men on Mantua and the line of the Po as a corps of observation, but with no intention of intervening between Sardinia and Rome.

CHINA.

Letters from China state that the French forces would land to the south, and the English to the north, of the Taker forts. The whole British force, consisting of 12,110 men, with seven batteries of artillery and a siege train, had reached the rendezvous at Ta-lien-Whan. The commencement of operations was delayed solely on account of the French not being ready.

Commercial Intelligence by the Persia.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

The funds had been dull under the influence of the Italian question and the withdrawal of the French minister from Turin. Consols, however, closed firmly on the 14th, at 93¼@¼ for Money; 93¼@⅜ for Account.

In the Discount market the demand continued very limited at 3½@3¾ ₰ cent.

Mr. PETER BROWN, wholesale carpet warehouseman, had suspended payment; liabilities about £35,000 sterling.

The Bank returns show an increase of £63,155 in the bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "There has been a fair amount of business doing in American Securities during the past week, and the market continues very firm.

United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868	98 @ 99
United States 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1874	93 @ 93½
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	90 @ 92
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	93 @ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	102 @104
Mississippi 5 ₰ cent. Union Bank	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ₰ cent. Stock, 1886	— @ —
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock	85 @ 87
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1877	87½ @ 88½
South Carolina 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1866	86 @ 88
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, divers	80 @ 82
Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1886	92 @ 92½
Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1866	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1875	89 @ 91
Illinois Central 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1875	88 @ 90
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freelands, 1860	89 @ 91
Illinois Central Shares	15½ @ 14 dis
Michigan Central 8 per cent., 1869	90 @ 91
Michigan Central Shares	62 @ 64
New-York Central 6 per cent., 1883	88 @ 90
New-York Central 7 per cent. convt., 1864	94 @ 96
New-York Central Shares	79 @ 81
New-York and Erie 2d mtg., 1859	83 @ 90
New-York and Erie 3d mtge	83 @ 85
New-York and Erie convertible, 1862	56 @ 58
New-York and Erie Shares	27½ @ 28⅜
Panama 7 per cent. 1st mtg., 1865	101 @103
Panama 2d mtg., 1872	99 @101
Pennsylvania Cen. 6 per cent. 1st mtg., '80.	90 @ 93

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 15—A. M.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: The continued fine weather and the improvement in the Manchester market have induced an extensive demand for all descriptions, which has resulted in large sales, at an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. ₰ lb., particularly for low and middling qualities of American. The week's business has been 116,220 bales, of which speculators took 24,700, and exporters 14,400 bales. The market yesterday was steady, with a fair demand, the sales reaching 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	7¾d. | Middling Orleans 6¾d.
Fair Mobile	7¾d. | Middling Mobile 6¼d.
Fair Uplands	7d. | Middling Uplands 6⅛d.

Stock on hand estimated at 941,810 bales, including 784,300 American.

Trade at Manchester is less buoyant than on Tuesday for India goods, but with this exception the market is utterly firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather has been fine, but yesterday was cold and windy, with some slight showers, but no rain of importance. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., Ryland, Atha & Co., and others, report Flour slow, at former prices, viz: 26s.@31s. ₰ bbl. Wheat in fair demand, at the extreme prices of Tuesday. Red, 11s.@12s. 3d.; white 12s.@13s. ₰ cental. Corn quiet, but rather firmer; mixed generally held for 34s., with buyers at 33s. 6d.; yellow Corn, 34s.; white, 36s.@38s. ₰ quarter.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull, with retail sales at a further reduction. Pork firmer, but not much doing. Bacon steady, but quiet. Lard firm at previous prices; small sales at 62s.@63s. Tallow rather firmer. North American, 53s.@53s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The *Broker's Circular* quotes: Ashes quiet at 27s. 6d.@28s. for pots, and 29s. for pearls. Sugars firm and 3d.@6d. dearer for some descriptions. Coffee in good demand for export. Rice quiet, but holders very firm. Baltimore Bark—sales at 7s. 9d. on the spot, and 7s. 3d. to arrive. Cloverseed sales of American red at 48s.@50s. 6d. American LINSEED CAKES £9 17s. 6d. FISH OILS generally steady, but Cod rather lower. Sperm, £105. LINSEED OIL a shade easier—26s. 6d. naked, and 30s. 6d.@31s. in casks. ROSIN steady at full rates. Common 5s. 2d. 5s. 4d. on the spot, and 5s. @5s. 1d. to arrive. SPIRITS TURPENTINE in fair demand at 31s. 9d.@32s. TEA quiet and without improvement.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., report: WHEAT dull, and foreign 2s.@2s. lower; white American, 56s. @60s.; red, 54s.@58s. FLOUR, 26s.@30s. INDIA CORN quiet; 45 5s.@45 10s. for bars and rails. RICE dull at 6d. decline from the highest point. SUGARS steady. TALLOW firm at 62s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 31s.@31s. 6d. COPPER very firm. Fish OILS quiet; Sperm, sellers at £106@ £107; Linseed, 30s.; Linseed Cakes quiet but steady. COPPER advanced during the week ½d. on manufactured and £2 10s. on unmanufactured. TEA quiet; Congou, 1s. 3d.@1s. 3½d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

(*For the week ending 12th inst., inclusive.*)

COTTON active, and 1f.@2f. dearer, particularly on inferior. Sales of the week 16,000 bales. Stock, 166,000 bales. New-Orleans, *tres ordinaire* 92 hee 93. BREADSTUFFS continue to decline. Arms flat. Coffee firm. Oils firm. RICE quiet, and prices favor holders. SUGARS very dull. TALLOW and LARD quiet but firm. WHALEBONE better supported.

Naval.

THE GUNBOAT EXPERIMENT IN THE NAVY.

We alluded some weeks since to the fact that some naval officers were collecting reports of the success or failure of the new gunboats built for the United States Navy. Annexed is an unofficial account of the first performances of the different vessels, which are generally a good indication of their future usefulness or inefficiency. The craft chartered for the Paraguay expedition, and subsequently purchased, are not included, of course.

The *Osage*, recently launched at Norfolk, is a failure.

The *Iroquois*, built at New-York, now attached to the Mediterranean fleet, is perfectly successful. She is considered the most efficient of her class.

The *Mohican*, of the African squadron, built at Portsmouth, is second only to the *Iroquois* in point of excellence. Her commander announces that she is "a floating palace."

The *Wyoming*, of the Pacific squadron, built at Philadelphia, is successful, and has been described as a "smart, trim, and useful ship."

The *Narragansett*, also of the Pacific squadron, built at Boston, is good. She performs very satisfactorily.

The *Dacotah*, of the East India squadron, built at Norfolk, has turned out exceedingly well. Her machinery is good; and her fine sailing qualities render her a generally available vessel.

The *Seminole*, built at Pensacola, and now on her way to Brazil, is second-rate, and not at all satisfactory. Her defects have been exaggerated, however, and although inferior to those named, she is quite fit for squadron duty.

The *Paunee*, now about to sail for the Gulf, was built at Philadelphia, and is not very successful, having broken down on her trial trip. Nevertheless, there is nothing believed to be amiss with the ship herself—the machinery alone having proved partially defective.

The *Saginaw*, side-wheel gun-boat, built at Mare Island, Cal., and now in China, is a perfect failure. Her guns cannot be fired without risking the safety of the vessel and crew. They will be removed, it is thought, and the *Saginaw* be converted into a tender to the fleet. California's first contribution to the navy does not augur well for the ship-building capacities of the Golden State. So much for our first gun-boats.

This being the season of the year at which vessels whose term of service has expired are withdrawn from foreign stations, we append a list of those already or about to be detached: Steamer *Brooklyn*, frigate *Sabine*, corvettes *Savannah* and *Preble*, of the Home Squadron; corvette *Marion*, of the African Squadron: brigs *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin*, of the Brazil Squadron; each of these will require, on an average, $40,000 to pay off the crew, and as sailors never reenlist while "there's a shot in the locker," $280,000 are destined to be bestowed on landsharks, between this and November.

New-Jersey.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LIFE.—A man named LAWRENCE B. FEAGAN, arrested by Constable MCANALLY, was taken before Justice BEDFORD, of Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of violently assaulting PHILIP HUGHES, of No. 208 Railroad-avenue, and attempting to stab him. The quarrel originated in consequence of a debt existing between the parties. The accused gave bonds to answer.

MILITARY.—The Second Division, New-Jersey State Militia, commanded by Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, parade to-day (Thursday). The line will be formed at 10 A. M., on the field between Jersey City and Hoboken. The review will take place at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night a horse and wagon, owned by THOMAS GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, was stolen from the Bay House, at Bergen. The property has not been recovered.

THE SLOOP SPRAY MURDERS—THE BODY OF CAPT. LEETE FOUND.—The body of a man was found at Goose Creek, Jamaica, L. I., on the 18th instant, which has been identified by Miss LEETE as that of her brother JONATHAN, the captain of the sloop *Spray*. Upon the forehead of the dead man were found two distinct wounds, as if the result of blows from a hatchet or hammer. These were sufficient, in the opinion of the Coroner, to have caused death. The theory entertained by the family, of the manner of the murder is, that ELIJAH was at the wheel, JACKALOW on the look-out, while JONATHAN lay asleep in his berth, there being no other person on board, as was their usual custom, and that JACKALOW in some way managed to kill the man at the wheel, and then with a hatchet to kill his brother in his berth. A further connecting link of identification is the fact that both the brothers LEETE were in the habit of retiring in their clothing, without removing coat, vest, shoes or stockings, and this is the condition of the body found at Jamaica. Portions of the clothing have been forwarded to the mother of the deceased at Guilford, Ct., for the purpose of more positive identification.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Yancey at Easton, Md.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF DOUGLAS.

Mr. Brady's Albany Speech on Fusion.

GOV. SEWARD IN THE WEST.

His Speech at Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 21.

Nature of the Pending Political Contest in Regard to Slavery.

Aims of the Slaveholders—The North not Aggressive—Nothing to do with Slavery in the Old States—Men of One Idea.

MR. YANCEY IN MARYLAND.

Speech on the Political Issues of the Canvass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY, who is stumping in support of the Breckinridge ticket, spoke yesterday at Easton to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Mr. YANCEY said he would have to ask their indulgence, on account of his broken voice and jaded condition—the former having been injured by his constant efforts in behalf of BRECKINRIDGE. He however asked their attention while he endeavored to reason with them, as one frank and honest man should with another. Appealing to no prejudices or passions, but rather to their higher and better natures, he would discuss the principles on which the Government should be administered, without reference to partisan animosities. The Presidential election, always important, was now of the gravest moment. It was always important to know the policy to be pursued during the succeeding four years. There were always important questions of foreign and internal policy arising; but this contest rose far above all preceding ones. Now, from Maine to Florida, in the North or in the South, there was but one question discussed, and that related *to the existence of the Union and the safety of the institution of Slavery.* This was because a great party, bound together by enthusiasm and unity of purpose, proposed through the ballot-box to change the nature of the Government and overthrow the Constitution. The forms through which the Constitution could be legally changed were to be disregarded, and they proposed to triumph by numerical force. They proposed to give us a new Government, based on a different set of principles, and to establish a law higher than the Constitution. The author of the "irrepressible conflict" idea had been put forward as a sectional candidate for the Presidency, and it was proposed to elect him by a sectional vote. That party had a skilled and accomplished leader, WM. H. SEWARD, who tells us that this is a contest between Freedom and Slavery, which must go on till all the States are free or all are slave. Mr. SEWARD called this a contest with Slavery, but he called it a contest with the Constitution. There were but two sides to this controversy—the one occupied by BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and the other by LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The friends of the Senator from Illinois might think there was a third side, but there was not. He (DOUGLAS) stood with SEWARD against the Constitution and the principles on which the Government had always been administered. DOUGLAS went beyond the Constitution and the compact between the States to derive his Squatter Sovereignty power, and LINCOLN appealed to a law higher than the Constitution. Both, therefore, claimed to derive power from a law higher than the Constitution—from a divine law. Was STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to pronounce upon what was divine law? In religious matters people differ, and refuse to seek authority elsewhere than in the Bible. Was Mr. DOUGLAS better authority than the book of God? By his (DOUGLAS') theory, numbers and not the Constitution were to determine their rights—and this was the Black Republican doctrine.

There was another party, who would take neither side. They wished to run into power between the two sides, under a loud cry for the Union, but would not say what sort of a Union they were crying for. This was the Bell Party, who had their banner in the field, but no platform on which to plant it, and who expected to triumph by mere appeal to prejudices. They ask to be allowed to administer the Government, stating that great evils exist, but proposing no remedy. They said the Union was in danger, but don't say how they propose to save it. BELL was not the candidate for an intelligent people to vote for. How could they make their intelligence available, when the Bell Party told them nothing of their views on which their judgments could work? All it was necessary for them to have was a generous confidence in the man;—if he did wrong afterwards, they could not blame him, but only themselves. This was no time for the repose of such confidence, when the Government seemed tottering to its fall. No one could conscientiously give a vote without knowing the principles for which he voted. Under this state of things he would ask their attention to the canvass. He stood there as the defender of the Constitution—[great applause]—and also to defend the South against the insane charge that she sought to aggress on any section. They proposed to take from no section the least of its rights. They only asked for themselves what the Constitution and the past action of the Government had conceded to them. Mr. YANCEY here examined at length the demand of the South in relation *to the protection of property in the Territories, contending that this was in accordance with the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court.* He argued to show also that the North had for years received protection from the Government, which was so much tribute levied out of the pockets of the Southern people. All the South now asked was protection against the robber and wrong-doer, and gratitude for favors conferred should induce the North to grant it. All they asked was protection for all species of property; that their property might be safe from legalized robbery, perpetrated against the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court. [Great applause.] How modest was this demand! And yet it went forth that he was a Secessionist and extreme man. All that he had ever asked he asked now, and what man could object? He expected, of course, the Black Republicans. He knew what a Republican was—a *lusus naturæ.* [Laughter.] The Anti-Slavery Party proposed to destroy the rights of the South through the forms of law, by the power of the Union, and by a construction to be given to the Constitution that majorities should rule by the force of numbers. They said that as the principle that the majority should rule was the fundamental principle of the Government, they would vote down the minority, and keep out any more Slave States. Wherever the Government had jurisdiction, they would place their ban on the institution of Slavery, reform the Judiciary, and put Black Republicans on the bench, who would decide in favor of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. They would also decide it to be constitutional to appoint Commissioners to value the negroes, and pay their owners for them at the valuation of the Commissioners out of the public treasury, from the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands. Thus, the Government would become an Anti-Slavery one, and the white race would lose its position by being degraded to an equality with the negro. For it was easier to reduce the white man to the level of the negro than to elevate the latter. In fact, the policy of LINCOLN and SEWARD would make this a mulatto Government. [Great laughter.] Was Maryland ready to accept that? Mr. YANCEY then proceeded to show that the doctrine of the supremacy of mere numbers would destroy the equality of the States, and illustrated his argument at some length. The Constitution he held was the shield and protection of the minorities against wrong and injustice, and therefore they of the South had more interest in preserving the Constitution than the stronger section had. DOUGLAS had said he would use the Federal bayonets to put down Southern resistance, because he belonged to the stronger section. If the North wanted to make the South hewers of wood and drawers of water, so help him God he would not be one. [Great applause.] The question was, *should the South submit to the domination of numbers?* A Douglas man might ask what he had to do with that question. He would tell him that SEWARD and DOUGLAS occupied the same position on the question of numbers. DOUGLAS said the people of a Territory had the power to drive away slave property from the soil which the Government held in trust for the people of all the States. He said this sovereignty was derived from the Great Ruler of the Universe. The rights of the people of the South in the Territories, according to DOUGLAS, were not, then, dependant on the fixed and immutable law of the Constitution, but upon the fluctuating will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. In fact, in closely contested elections their constitutional rights might depend upon the judicious distribution of a barrel of blue-head whisky. [Great laughter.] No one understood better than his friend DOUGLAS how to distribute whisky, but he had the fault of not doing it equally. [Prolonged laughter and applause.] Did that look like statesmanship, to make their rights thus dependant on the mere will of a fluctuating and unsettled population? If the whisky was bad, they lost their rights; if good, they retained them. That was the statesmanship of DOUGLAS. The strong having much, may take more; the weak having little, shall have nothing. If the principle of the absolute rule of the majorities was established, Maryland would know what would become of her rights. The South would take the Constitution as invariably determined since the foundation of the Government and reaffirmed by the Supreme Court. Mr. YANCEY then went into a lengthy recapitulation of facts connected with Territorial organization since the year 1800, to show that the power of Congress over the Territories, and the duty of Congress to protect property in the Territories, had always been admitted and exercised. He admitted that in 1854 Cass and DOUGLAS had disputed the doctrine now held by the South, but the latter had bound himself to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court. In 1857 the Court, after lengthy argument, decided the question; but in spite of his agreement, DOUGLAS still insisted on his theory. At the South all parties had agreed to stand by the decision of the Court. In Alabama and Georgia the American Party indorsed it. In Georgia JOHN BELL had, in 1858, been denounced by his own party as a Free-soiler, and the Legislature of Tennessee, about the same time, requested him to resign on account of his opposition to the sentiment of his State. In Kentucky, BELL, the American candidate for Governor, had planted himself on the Dred Scott decision. Why did not the same unanimity of feeling at the South exist now? Why was the South not united? Why did any adhere to a party whose only symbols were a tinkling bell and a padlock? He besought them to disregard the prejudices of party, and not ignore their duties to their section and to the Constitution. Was BELL worthy the sacrifice he asked them to make? He would not go fully into his record, but simply remark that in the House of Representatives he voted continually with SLADE, GIDDINGS and other Abolitionists, and in the Senate had said that if Gen. TAYLOR answered any questions as to whether he would veto the Wilmot proviso, he would exhibit weakness and be unworthy of his support. He had further denounced the Dred Scott decision as of no value, and had betrayed on all occasions total indifference to the rights of the South. Besides this, GREELEY and RAYMOND and other Abolitionists had tendered him a public dinner in New-York on account of their increasing confidence in his statesmanship. Mr. YANCEY concluded by stating that BELL had no chance in any Southern States except possibly Maryland and Missouri. He once had some prospect of success in Virginia; but after DOUGLAS touched her soil, and pronounced her State Rights doctrine a myth, and had threatened to call in coercing her into submission, he had become detestable, and the result in the State was beyond a doubt. In Maryland it became them to guard well themselves from danger, and from the foul party now rising in their midst, though it might be no larger than a man's hand. JOHN BELL could not get forty electoral votes, and if he received them they would be torn from the Democracy by the treason of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who could himself get not one electoral vote, and was actuated solely by motives of revenge. The only issue really was between BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN. Mr. YANCEY now closed with eloquent outburst, comparing the struggle of the friends of the Constitution, environed on all sides by foes—exposed to the artillery of the Douglas men, the Bell men and the Black Republicans—to the celebrated charge of MACDONALD at Wagram. He drew a vivid picture, and closed amid prolonged applause.

The audience was estimated at between three and four thousand, and it is said to have made the largest meeting ever held in Easton. W.

THE ANTI-LINCOLN FUSION.

James T. Brady's Anti-Fusion Speech at Albany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I send you a report of Mr. BRADY'S speech, delivered from the balcony at Congress Hall last evening.

Of the matter, you can judge for yourself. Of the manner and the importance of the demonstration, you cannot judge by any of the reports you have published. As usual, the telegraph has exaggerated in order to make a sensation.

In the first place, there were not five hundred persons present—men, women and children, Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Bellocrats, Republicans and all. The fact that Mr. BRADY was to speak was announced in all the papers, two of them Republican, one Hardshell and one neutral. There was a band of music and a few torches. The audience was composed of about two-fifths Douglas and Bell men, two-fifths Republican, and one-fifth Hardshells. I judge so, at least, by the fact that the applause following the mention of the names of DOUGLAS, LINCOLN and FREMONT was much more universal than that which greeted the name of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Of enthusiasm there was none. It might have been mistaken for a Ward parade on a very small scale. It was silent, respectable, attentive—going off peaceably and in order when the speaker had concluded.

Mr. BRADY'S manner was not at all belligerent, as represented by the telegraph. Through all he manifested a profound regret at the position in which he and his followers were placed, and a sincere desire to adjust existing differences, so that "*the party*" might have a common object. In private conversation he freely expresses his wish not to be in the way of dividing the opposition to Mr. LINCOLN, and unusually earnest in the expression of his fears that nothing but evil is to follow a Republican success.

The report I send you is from the *Standard*, the central organ of the Breckinridge Party.

MR. BRADY'S REMARKS.

Mr. BRADY said:

There is a distinguished Senator, some of whose friends are quite probably present in the gathering here, who has succeeded, by dint of perseverance, in forcing himself upon a Convention, and through it, upon the people, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. I need not say I mean STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Acting as a politician rather than as a statesman, he has committed a great mistake. Instead of waiting for the people to choose him, he has forced himself before them, not to promote their welfare, but to gratify his own ambition.

We, of the Breckinridge and Lane Party, repudiate his so-called doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. The Territories of the United States are the common property of all sections of the Union. We hold that the sons of the South—our brethren—may go into the Territories with their property, *just as we go there with ours*; that they have a right to take their slaves with them, when they emigrate, just as we have a right to take our property with us. Neither a mawkish philanthropy on the one hand, nor a specious "Squatter Sovereignty" on the other, can blind us to this fact; and nothing short of its acknowledgment will satisfy the party to which I belong. *If there are any who falter or fall short of this, we don't want them in the Breckinridge and Lane organization.*

There are two gentlemen who have been prominent on the Douglas side, in this campaign, who have been undertaking to negotiate and bargain with us. I refer to Mr. PETER CAGGER and Mr. DEAN RICHMOND.

DOUGLAS MAN IN THE CROWD—Three cheers for PETER CAGGER. [Hisses and groans in reply.]

Now, I do not care how rich Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER may be, but I do object to their being the owners of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. The Democrats who support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE are neither to be bought nor sold. [Applause.]

DOUGLAS MAN TRYING AGAIN—Three Cheers for PETER CAGGER. HUFF—

[Indignant outburst of groans, and cries of "Silence" drowns his voice. Douglas man silenced and order restored.]

Mr. BRADY resuming, briefly recapitulated the attempts at fusion, substantially as in his published letter. For myself, said he, nothing has been more remote from my wishes than to occupy the Executive chair, and I may say for the benefit of Mr. CAGGER'S friends in the crowd, that there is not the slightest danger that any such thing will occur. [Laughter.] But when the nomination was tendered me, it was accepted in a sincere desire to aid, so far as it might be in my power, the Democratic Party and the principles it represents. In a similar spirit, we, who support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, have listened to every overture, and made every fair offer and just proposition to the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS, in order to effect a fair and honorable union of the Party, for we had no desire to be responsible for the calamities that might ensue from the election of LINCOLN. We even consented to be content with seven of the electors, the Lieutenant-Governor and State Prison Inspector. And how was this conciliatory proposition met? They replied, you may have seven Electors, but they must not be chosen from the Breckinridge Electoral ticket! You may have a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but it shall not be Mr. VIELE. A more insulting reply could not have been made. *Of course we could have nothing more to do with those who demanded such humiliating concessions.* To have acceded to them would have been to deserve the hissing scorn and reproach of all honorable men. We had been liberal in the extreme—so liberal, in fact, as to incur the disapproval of some of the most earnest and straightforward adherents of our principles. But we now take these gentlemen by the hand and join with them in a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. [Applause.] *The hour of compromise is past!* [Enthusiastic applause.] DOUGLAS must try his strength in the canvass. And the probabilities are that he will not receive a single Electoral vote in a single State of the Union. [Laughter and applause.]

Suppose Mr. LINC

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calendar.—Nos. 12¾, 13¾, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 25, 52, 53, 54, 55, 37¾, 56, 57.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1248, 1266, 1216, 1322, 1206, 1214, 1304, 1318, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1360.

Important Decision as to the Liability of Express Companies.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT—AT HARTFORD, SEPT 19, 1860.

Before Nelson, Circuit Judge, and Shipman, District Judge.

In December, 1859, F. H. Williams, of the City of New-York, sent a note, at three months, for $3,000 to the Norwalk Bank, at Norwalk Conn., to be discounted. The Cashier returned the note to Williams through the mail, with a letter, stating that the note had too long to run, and that if he would make it a two months' note the Bank would discount it. That letter was advertised by the Post-office in New-York. One J. S. Williams called for the letter and obtained it. Acting upon the suggestion of the Cashier, he altered the note to a two months' note, and then took it to the Adams Express Company in New-York, and representing himself to be F. A. Williams, gave the note to the Company to be transmitted to the Bank of Norwalk, and directed the Company to bring back the proceeds to him. He also wrote a letter to the Cashier, requesting him to return the proceeds by the Express Company, and signed the letter "F. A. Williams." That letter he gave to the Express Company, who forwarded it to the Bank with the note. The Bank discounted the note and gave to the Express Company its proceeds (less $1 50 express charges) amounting to $2,971, in a package addressed "F. A. Williams, New-York City." The Bank took from the Company a receipt for the money and paid the Company $1 50 out of the proceeds of the note for express charges. The money was returned to New-York and there delivered by the Company to J. S. Williams. On the discovery of the fraud the Bank brought an action against the Express Company, in a State Court in Connecticut, to recover the money. The action was removed by the Company into the Federal Court.

The Bank claimed that by the receipt of the $1 50, and by the giving of the receipt for the money, the Express Company had undertaken to deliver the money to F. A. Williams, to whom the package containing the money was directed. It also claimed that the officers of the Bank did not observe the letter accompanying the note, and that the Express Company was guilty of negligence in not discovering the fraud, and that it was an insurer of the genuineness of the paper which it carried for collection, and that the Bank had acted upon the faith of the directions given by the Express Company to the Bank to transmit the money for the note through it to New-York. The cause came on to be tried before Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN and a Jury at Hartford. After the evidence was in, the Court requested the counsel for the plaintiffs to state the legal grounds upon which they relied to recover. After argument, NELSON, C. J., stated that the Court were of opinion that the question involved in the case was wholly a question of law, as there was no dispute as to the facts, and he proceeded to deliver the opinion of the Court substantially as follows:

"It is agreed, at least the facts warrant the conclusion, that both these parties, both the Bank and the carrier, are innocent parties, so far as regards this transaction—equally innocent, perhaps. And the question is, which of the two innocent parties must suffer the loss. This will depend upon the application of some dry rule of law to the admitted facts of the case.

Now, the obligation that is charged upon the carrier by the Bank is this, that he received the proceeds of the note and undertook to deliver them to F. A. Williams, the maker of the original note, the genuine F. A. Williams. That is the undertaking set out and charged upon the carrier, and it is the breach of that duty or undertaking upon which is founded the claim to recover the loss. The ground of the action against the carrier is the breach of duty in not delivering the proceeds of the note to the genuine F. A. Williams, according to the undertaking; that the carrier violated his duty in delivering to the fictitious F. A. Williams instead of the genuine F. A. Williams.

It appears that the carrier had no knowledge of the F. A. Williams who was the maker of the original note, and had no knowledge that he was in any way connected with the transaction, and had no knowledge that there were any transactions existing between him and the Bank. So far as it respects the carrier as connected with the transaction, F. A. Williams, the original maker of the note, was a perfect stranger. The note was delivered to the carrier by a person representing himself by the name of F. A. Williams. He was in possession of the note, and when he delivered it to the carrier, representing himself to be F. A. Williams, he at the same time wrote a letter directed to the Cashier of the Bank, subscribing his name, "F. A. Williams," to it. This note and this letter he delivered to the carrier for the purpose of conveyance to the Bank, with the view to the note's being discounted and with directions to bring back the proceeds, provided the note was discounted. The note was received by the carrier in the usual way, and the only connection that the carrier had with the transaction was as a carrier of the package. The package, containing the note and the letter, was delivered to the Bank. The Bank received it and upon the faith of the note discounted it and delivered the proceeds, according to the direction, to the carrier, to be remitted back to the person who employed the carrier.

Now how, upon this state of facts, can a duty, or an undertaking, be predicated on the part of the carrier, to deliver these proceeds to F. A. Williams, the original maker of the note, a stranger to the Company, of whom they had no knowledge, and for whom they had transacted no business. He was not their employer in the transmission of the package to the Bank. We are unable to see how, upon this state of facts, a promise or a duty can be raised, either express or implied, that they would deliver these proceeds to a stranger whom they never knew, and who had no connection with the transaction.

It seems to us, that upon the facts as they appear, the note being delivered to the carrier, accompanied by a letter, by a person representing himself to be F. A. Williams, to be carried to the Bank by the carrier, and delivered there, the whole employment being performed according to the undertaking, the Bank receiving the paper signed by this man representing himself to be F. A. Williams, discounting it, and returning the proceeds to the Company, it seems to us that upon that state of facts the only implied undertaking on the part of the carrier, would be an undertaking to deliver the proceeds to the person who employed the carrier.

The Company must have naturally supposed and believed that the Bank and this person who delivered this note to them understood each other. The Bank having discounted the note and sent back the proceeds according to the directions, the carrier must have supposed that it was a fair and ordinary transaction, and one in which the Bank and this person understood each other. Therefore, the duty raised by implication was to deliver the proceeds to the person who had sent the note to the Bank, and who had procured the discount of the note.

As respects this letter, if it is of any importance at all, it seems to us that the most material fact is, that the carrier performed his whole duty in regard to it. The letter was delivered to the Bank. Their omission to notice it, whether from neglect, or carelessness or misfortune, is certainly not to be charged upon a carrier who has performed his whole duty with respect to it. If, therefore, it is a material fact to influence the Court in their judgment, we are bound to assume that the Bank had full knowledge of the letter accompanying the note. And with respect to the indorsement upon the back of the package delivered to the Bank, without regard to the purpose for which it was put on, it was the authority that the proceeds should be delivered to the Express Company. The letter directing that the proceeds should be returned by the carrier was the authority from the person who wrote the letter.

We are of opinion, therefore, that on the facts of the case, looked at simply with reference to the application of the rule of law that should determine the rights of the parties, no duty or promise can be raised or implied on the part of the carrier to deliver the proceeds to F. A. Williams, the original maker of the note—the genuine F. A. Williams; but that on the contrary, the only duty or promise that can be raised upon these facts against the carrier, was to deliver the proceeds to the person who employed the carrier.

But there is another view of this case, which is independent of the view we have taken, and that is this: After the alteration of the note by the pretended F. A. Williams, it was no longer the note of the genuine F. A. Williams. It was a forged note. F. A. Williams was not under any obligation by virtue of his signature to that note. As it respected him, it was the same as a note entirely fabricated, for three thousand dollars, payable in two months. It was therefore a forged note, delivered by the guilty party to the carrier, to be conveyed by it, as carrier, to the Bank for the purpose of discount. That note was taken to and received by the Bank, and on the faith of itself was discounted, and the proceeds were returned. Now, is the carrier responsible for the conveyance of forged papers? Is the carrier an insurer of the genuineness of all papers that are put into his hands for the purpose of transmission or conveyance? We think not. This would be an alarming doctrine to lay down, as it respects the common carrier. This business, carried on through the medium of the Express Companies, has become a very extensive business. The common carrier is only a mode of communicating with Banks, transmitting notes for discount, and carrying back their proceeds. The carrier has no earthly interest in such transaction, but as a mere vehicle of conveyance—is not connected at all with the party procuring the discount, or with the Bank—does not influence the Bank to discount the paper, and makes no representations in that regard, and the Bank knows that the carrier has no other connection with the paper than as a mere vehicle of conveyance. It would be a very strange doctrine to hold that, under such circumstances, the carrier should be responsible to the Bank for the genuineness of the paper—that the mere carrying of it, the mere conveyance of it from the party employing the carrier, to the Bank, should operate as a guarantee of the genuineness of all the paper put into the hands of the carrier for conveyance. That principle cannot be sustained. Now, that is this case. The note here was as much a forged note as if it had been fabricated throughout. There was no obligation on the part of F. A. Williams, the original and genuine maker of it, under the alteration. It must be regarded, therefore, as forged.

It is quite clear that the case has not been made out on the part of the plaintiffs, and that the defendant is entitled to a verdict.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Henry Dutton and Mr. Carter for the plaintiffs; Ralph J. Ingersoll, Clarence A. Seward and Samuel Blatchford for the defendant.

The Slave-trade.

CASE OF THE BARK ORION—APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO EXECUTE DECREE.

The United States vs. *The Bark Orion, &c.*—This was a motion in the United States District Court, before Judge BETTS, for leave to execute the decree. The vessel and her cargo were libeled as forfeited for being engaged in the Slave-trade. The Court gave a decree against the vessel, from which an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, but the appeal was never perfected by the giving the requisite security. A long delay having elapsed and the appeal still remaining unperfected, the District-Attorney made this motion, which was resisted by the appellants on the ground of an understanding between them and the District-Attorney's office that the appeal should not be prejudiced by the delay. The Court decided that verbal understandings, as to which there was always conflict, could not be regarded, and that that was the settled rule in the Court, and granted the motion.

The vessel having been bonded during the progress of the suit, the decree can be executed only against the stipulators. It is reported that these are irresponsible, and that it is therefore doubtful whether anything will be realized on the decree.

Writs of Assistance.

WHEN THEY WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.

Betts vs. *Birdsall et al.*—This was an application made before Justice BOSWORTH, at Special Term of the Superior Court, for a writ of assistance to aid in ousting the defendants, or tenants under them, from certain premises to which plaintiff claimed the right of possession.

BOSWORTH, J.—In this and another action against the same defendants, decree of foreclosure and sale was made as early as the 13th of October, 1858. The premises were sold under the decree on the 6th of June, 1859, and Joseph H. Gray became the purchaser, and received the referee's deed the same day. He now petitions for a writ of assistance to remove Birdsall and one Miller, on the allegation that they are in possession, and refused to give up after demand made and exhibition of the deed. Miller makes affidavit that John R. Gray conveyed the premises to John G. Vose by deed, dated Jan. 21, 1860. That Miller was not a party to either suit, and entered into possession about the 1st of May, 1860, and not before. That he hired the premises of said C. A. Birdsall for one year, believing her to be the owner, and has paid all of the agreed rent except $50, which is payable the 1st of May next.

I think the Court has no power to grant such a writ to remove Miller. The usual form of a decree is that any of the parties in this cause who may be in possession of said premises or any part thereof, and any persons who, since the commencement of this suit, have come into possession under them or either of them, deliver the possession thereof to the purchaser or purchasers, &c. (3 Hoff., C. C. 4.) The Court gives possession to the purchaser, as against all persons who are parties to the suit, or who came into possession under either of them while the suit is pending. It does not undertake to remove persons who go into possession after the purchaser has received his deed and conveyed the premises to another. Miller also makes affidavit that he has been informed by said Vose that after said deed to him he had sent a man and took possession of said premises.

The object of the writ and the consideration in which it is granted is that when the Court makes a sale and transfers the title, it will take the possession from a party whose rights have been determined by the suit in which the sale was ordered. A person found in possession when the purchaser obtains his deed, and who went into possession under some one of the parties while the suit was pending, is headed in this respect as if a party.

Although Miller entered under C. A. Birdsall, yet, as he entered over fifteen months after the sale, he cannot be regarded as having entered pending the suit. If he may be removed for the benefit of the present owner, I do not see why any person who enters ten or fifteen years hence, under a person who was a party to the suit, may not be removed by a writ of assistance for the benefit of some future grantee of the premises. (Frelinghuysen *vs.* Colden, 4 Craige, 204; 4 J. Ch. R., 609; 1 Hop., 231.) The motion must be denied as to Miller, but as he shows no right to be in possession, without costs.

John G. Vose for motion; Nelson Smith opposed.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Isaac Bell, Sen.—This will was now admitted. The testator was formerly a wealthy merchant, and died leaving a large estate. Mr. Bell was about 92 years of age at the time of his death. His entire estate, real and personal, or the rents and profits thereof, go to his widow during her natural life, and then to his three children—Mr. Supervisor Bell, Edward Bogart Bell, and Fanny Farnum, widow of Ellis Farnum, who will execute the will, and share alike in the estate.

Another Trade-Mark Case.

"MEEN FUN."

Richard M. Hobbs vs. *Ellenora Francis.*—This was a motion made before Justice BOSWORTH, at Special Term of the Superior Court, to continue an injunction order, heretofore granted by Justice PIERREPONT, restraining the defendant from using a label which the plaintiff claimed as his trade-mark.

The plaintiff, by his complaint, alleged that he originated, with one Fabian, the toilet article named "Meen Fun," a celebrated Chinese skin powder. That under the name of Fabian & Co. he commenced the manufacture and sale of the article in the City of New-York, in 1846, and, as the successor of said firm, has continued the business since that time in this City. That the powder was put up in small boxes, of uniform size, with the label set out in the complaint. The plaintiff's label contained, as emblems, a lithographic picture of the British coat of arms and two profiles, intended to represent Victoria and Albert, with the following words, "Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen. Meen Fun. The celebrated Chinese skin powder for restoring, beautifying and preserving the skin and complexion, preventing cutaneous eruptions, chapping, and obviating too copious perspiration. Adapted for all climates. Fabian & Co., sole proprietors, No. 24 Mark-lane, London." Around the outside border was the following: "R. M. Hobbs, No. 36 Maiden-lane, sole agent for the United States." Another label was also used by the plaintiff upon his boxes with the words, "Stamp Office; duty threepence."

The label used by the defendant in the same business, as alleged, was substantially like that of the plaintiff's, except the emblems were not the same, and her own name appeared as L. Francis & Co. Neither the name of Hobbs nor Fabian appeared upon the label. It also appeared by the answer and affidavit of the defendant that when she commenced the business in 1858, the plaintiff consented to the use of the same label if the name of Fabian & Co. was omitted, upon which consent she claimed to have relied. It also appeared by affidavits that several other perfumers in Philadelphia and New-York had been for a long time engaged in manufacturing and selling "Meen Fun" with a label substantially like the one in question. The plaintiff claimed the exclusive right to use the words "Meen Fun" as the name of his article, as he invented and first adopted it.

The counsel for the defendant insisted that the injunction should not be continued. That it made no difference who first appropriated the words "Meen Fun," as no person could thereby acquire a right to its exclusive use. No name could thus be exclusively used as a part of a trade mark except the name of the proprietor of the article, his street, number, manufacturing establishment, or store. A mere name indicating the name, kind or quality of the article itself could not be the subject of a trade mark. That the representations of the plaintiff upon his label that his article was of English origin, emanating from No. 24 Mark-lane, London, with the devices and emblems used by him to give color to that statement, were a fraud upon the public, and deprived him of the right to any relief whatever. Besides, inasmuch as the plaintiff had originally consented to the defendant's use of her present label, and as she had relied upon such consent in building up her present business, he was estopped from complaining of an infringement of his trade mark. And as the plaintiff had for a number of years acquiesced in the use by other perfumers of the same label, he had lost any right he had originally to protect his label, because the label as a trade mark, by reason of its general use, ceased to indicate the origin or ownership of the goods.

Decision reserved.

Callicot & Leving and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; E. W. Dodge for defendant.

Divorce Suit.

WHAT IS SUFFICIENT FRAUD TO RENDER A MARRIAGE VOID.

Mary Frances Clarke vs. *Bernard J. Clarke.*—The facts in this case, brought in the Supreme Court, appear in the opinion:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Conceding that the representations of the defendant, as to the death of his first wife, were fraudulently made, and that the plaintiff would not have married him had she known or supposed that his first wife was living, yet it is clear to me that such fraud or deception does not furnish sufficient ground for dissolving the marriage contract between the plaintiff and defendant, and for declaring it to have been void from the beginning. It was not a fraud in or as to a material matter or thing, within the ordinary or legitimate purposes of marriage, and the supposed intention or purposes of parties in contracting marriage. The plaintiff had a fancy that she would never marry a man who had been divorced from his wife. She had a right to indulge this fancy, but it does not follow because she was deceived and induced unknowingly to marry a divorced man that she should be indulged in such fancy afterwards to the extent of having her marriage judicially declared void. I find neither precedent nor principle for declaring a marriage void for fraud as to or in such a matter or thing. Motion for divorce denied.

B. & S. D. Cozzens, plaintiff's attorney; David McAdam, defendant's attorney.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Dewitt* vs. *Duncan et al.*—Motion denied.

— One Mr. BEALL, it seems, has found that the majority of passengers who travel over the Georgia Railroad are opposed to Mr. Douglas politically, and he has not hesitated to state the fact in the newspapers. For this that model sheet, the Atlanta *Confederacy* reproaches him gently, thus: "Who is this W. T. Beall? He is a long, lank, whining old sycophant, that has been sticking like an insatiate leech to the Federal teat for the last ten years, as a *route agent* on the Georgia Railroad. He is a slimy creeper, that can't talk without hissing—and he is the delectable personage to take the vote upon the cars! If he would attend to his business—distribute his mail—and like an honest man disobey *instructions*, and not suppress Douglas newspapers, and miscarry letters from and to Douglas Democrats, he would discharge that duty which the Government pays him to perform. But instead of that, he has hired himself to a corrupt and foul Administration for the purpose of falsifying the truths of history—and is to-day a pimp of deception."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 26.

$1,000	Missouri State 6s	70¾	
1,000	do	70¾	
1,000	Erie 1st Mtg. Bds.	103⅜	
5,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bds	87½	
$3,000	Erie 3d Mt. Bs. '83	100	
3,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs.	101	
1,000	Har. 2d Mtg. Bs.	96	
15,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	87¾	
5,000	do	87¾	
1,000	N. I. 1st me.	86	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	90¾	
500	do	90¾	
8,000	do	100	
4,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	76¾	
1,000	C. & Tol. S. F. bs	79	
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. b	90¾	
3550	N. York Cen. R.	92	
25	do	b30	92¾
200	do	b30	92¾
2,000	do	b60	93
350	do	b10	92
350	do		92½
350	do	b30	92¾
300	do	b60	92½
850	do	s10	92
200	do	s15	92
50	do	b60	92¾
100	do	s60	92
975	Erie Railroad		43
1050	do		42¾
19	do		42¾
100	do		42¾
125	do	b30	43
100	do		42⅞
100	do	s10	42¾
100	do	b15	43
100	do	b30	43¾
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co		95⅞
94	E. R. Assented Stk		41
50	Hudson River R.		65¾
245	do		65⅜
250	do	b10	65¾
350	do	b30	65¾
100	do	b15	65⅝
150	do		65¼
150	do		65⅞
200	Chi. & R'k I'd R.	s30	80
200	do		80¾
125	do	b30	80¾
300	do	b10	80¾
300	do		80¾
100	do	s60	80
100	do	b30	80¾
100	do	b60	80⅞
350	do		80⅞
50	do	b20	80¾
100	do	c.	79⅞
100	Chi. B. & Q. R.	b60	92
100	do		91¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia State 6s		92
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90		91
5,000	Missouri State 6s		79¾
10,000	N. Carol. State 6s		98¾
250	N. Y. Central R.		91¾
200	do	b10	91¾
100	do	b30	91¾
750	Erie Railroad.		42¼
200	do	b30	42¾
100	Erie R. Assen'd Stk		40¾
50	Hudson R. R.	b30	65
50	do		64¾
200	Harlem Railr'd		22¾
300	do	b15	22¾
200	do	b30	22¾
100	do		22¾
100	do		22¾
100	Harlem Pref'd		54
300	do		53¾
100	Galena & Chi. R.		78¼
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30	16
100	Reading Railroad		48¾
500	do	b60	49
400	do	s30	48¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.		71¾
50	do	s60	23
200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		23¼
100	do	s80	71¾
100	Panama Railroad		126
100	Ill. Cen. R. S'p		87¾
200	do	b10	88
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		49
100	do		48¾
400	do	b30	49
200	do	s3	49
300	do	b30	49¼
120	Chi. & R. I'd R.		79
500	do	b30	79
250	do		78¾
2	La Crosse & Mil. R.		13
50	do		13¾

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

There was another very heavy day's work on the Stock Exchange to-day. The orders went into the early Board to a large amount on Harlem, Central and Erie, and to a liberal amount also on the Western shares, and the business of the session, on the official printed sales, reached 35,000 shares, nearly the whole at the top rates of the market, especially on the three New-York stocks referred to. Harlem common stock rose to 22¾, and the Preferred to 53¼@54, and the sales of the two amounted through the day to 15,000 or 16,000 shares, including some negotiations on the Street before the meeting of the Board. Between the sessions of the Brokers, the market was generally ¼ ₩ cent. weaker, but on only a moderate disposition to operate, and at the Second Board there was a marked abatement in the excitement, as compared with yesterday afternoon, when the Board room is represented to have been a scene of extraordinary sensation, and the orders less numerous, of course, after so large a business. Prices on Central, Erie and Harlem yielded, but partially, on the printed sales, while on Hudson River and Rock Island the sellers rather predominated, and the sales were a concession of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. The other Westerns were fairly steady, although some is made by speculative sellers of the comparison of receipts in the third week in September with the same week last season. The increase is moderate and almost nominal on several of the lines, because of the good figures made on this particular week last season. The exception is Michigan Central, which shows a gain of $16,000, or about 36 ₩ cent. While the road traffic on the Illinois Central shows little or no gain, the land sales and land collections, it will be noticed, gain heavily on the preceding month, and are now better than at any time during the year. There is a further improvement in the bids for Panama and Pacific Mail. State Stocks are a fraction better, and Railway Bonds generally steady, with another advance of 1 ₩ cent. in Erie fourths. After the adjournment of the Second Board, the dealings were somewhat unsettled, both in the Board-room and on the Street; Central was at one moment done as low as 91, and Erie at 41½, which brought in new buyers, and the last transactions were at 91¾ for the former, and 42 for the latter, and these figures bid. The general market closed steady, as follows, compared with the rates made yesterday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central	91½	91¾	Galena	78¾	78¾
Erie	42¼	42	Rock Island	80	78¾
Harlem	21¾	22¾	Mich. South'n	23¾	23
Harlem Pref	52	53¾	Mich. Guar	49¾	48¾
Hudson	66	64¾	Mich. Central	71¾	71¾
Pacific	81½	82	Toledo	49	49
Panama	125¾	126	Illinois Cen	88¾	87½
Reading	49	49	Clev. & Pitts	15	15¾
Clev. and Col.	99¾	99	Burlington	91¾	91¾

There is no change in Money affairs to-day. There is a steady supply to the Brokers at 7 ₩ cent., and in some instances, with the old Stock firms, deposits are left at 6 ₩ cent. on call. Very prime short paper is also passed ½ ₩ cent. better than the standard rate. After the sailing of the *Asia* nothing was done in Exchange. The steamer carried out $210,000 in Bullion. The rates on London closed steady, 109¾@¾ for Bankers—most of the sales reported 109¾—and 109¼@109¾ for select Merchant bills. The rates at New-Orleans are again reported rather easier. The *Picayune* of Tuesday, P. M., reports:

"Within the past few days the offerings of Exchange have materially increased, and rates for all descriptions have receded. Prime Bills especially are weaker, and to-day negotiations were extremely difficult even at a large reduction. Sixty days on the North dropped to-day ½ ₩ cent. The same class of bills which a day or two since brought ¾@⅞ discount, could not be moved better than 1¼, and from this the range extends to 2. The bottom seemed to have dropped out entirely, as the Banks, apparently acting from one accord, were unwilling to buy at all. Sight was not affected to the same extent. The best buying rate at Bank was ⅜, but two or three of them held out for ½, and supplied the counter demand at this figure. Outside, purchases could readily be made at ¼@5-16 premium. Sterling receded to 109¾@109⅞ for prime, with but little disposition to operate. Document Bills of good make can be had at 108½, but the Banks will not offer over 108. If last year they paid too much they appear determined not to commit the same mistake this season. Francs were dealt in to a moderate extent at 5f. 20@5f. 15."

The receipts by the Canals of New-York at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of September, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	55,200	921,700	543,500	68,800
1859	14,100	229,600	173,400	31,800
Increase	41,100	692,100	370,100	37,000

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	521,400	7,643,600	11,344,800	167,500
1859	243,500	1,201,200	2,099,400	211,600
Increase	277,900	6,442,400	9,245,400	Dec. 44,100

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 566,380 bbls. of Flour.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the third week of September were:

1860	$59,503 40
1859	59,106 10
Gain	$397 30

The sales of land for the first three weeks of the present month foot up $98,639 34
Against same time, 1859 27,634 80
The collections for the months, as advised to the 22d, amount to 56,870 20
For same time last month 37,066 00

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road the third week of September were as follows:

Third week, 1860	$40,967
Third week, 1859	47,916
Increase	$2,051

The three weeks of this September foot up $166,745, against $164,016 the same period last year—a gain of $2,729.

The following dividends of scrip of the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York are compiled from official sources by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, September, 1860:

Name of Company.	1859.	1860.
	Rate per cent.	
Atlantic	40	35
Commercial	40	15
Great Western	20	10
Mercantile	20	11
New-York	35	15
Orient	21	20
Pacific	43	30
Union	45	30
Total scrip dividend	246	169
Average	33	21⅛

In 1859, the Columbian Company declared 12, and the Sun Company 30 ₩ cent. Their statements for 1860 have not yet been made. The Neptune and the Washington, new Companies, have not yet issued scrip.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad earnings for the third week in September, 1860 $29,300
Same time in 1859 28,613
Increase $687

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo road the third week of September were:

Third week, 1860	$19,387
Third week, 1859	17,646
Increase	$1,741

The Michigan Central Road, for the third week in September, earned $60,876, against $44,804 same week last season—increase, $16,072.

The annual election of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad, popularly known as the Stonington, was held at Providence on Tuesday. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year: James J. Day, M. Morgan, T. Tileston, S. D. Babcock, W. H. Macy, W. F. Cary, H. Blydensburgh, S. Sloan, N. F. Dixon. The receipts of this Company for the year ending Aug. 31, 1860, have been as follows:

Total earnings	$317,166 72
Expenditures	187,529 23
Net receipts	$129,637 49
Net receipts last year	110,028 04
Showing increase	13,609 45
Indebtedness	306,900 00
Less amount held by Company	30,100 00
Total indebtedness	$270,800 00

The benefit derived from the connection of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington extension Road, from through passengers to and from New-York to Boston, is $7,091 00
From passengers to and from connecting roads 20,253 72
From passengers to and from stations on Stonington road 11,819 85
From freight 5,152 38
Total $44,917 89

The following was to-day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$228,765 00
Payments	401,265 04
Balance	5,228,196 90

The Receipts include $66,000 for Customs.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT, SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	99,000	101,000	82,000	21,000	64,000
Ex. to G. B.	17,000	35,000	20,000	8,000	18,000
Ex. to France	6,000	9,000	2,000	—	6,000
Ex. other F. P	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total Export	26,000	46,000	23,000	9,000	19,000
Stk on hand	246,000	162,000	90,000	28,000	77,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	54,000	53,000	48,000	14,000	34,000
Ex. to G. B.	9,000	11,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Ex. to France	4,000	8,000	2,000	—	6,000
Ex. other F. P	1,000	1,000	—	—	1,000
Total Exports	14,000	20,000	6,000	3,000	9,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., in their Circular of this week, remark on the growing crops:

The storm alluded to in our last circular was very severe in Mobile and New-Orleans, but we do not hear of any damage in the interior, except perhaps on the river lands near the Alabama and Bigbee. The accounts from the cotton region of the extreme South are unfavorable; recent rains have caused damage. In the Atlantic States the reports are better as regards the second growth, but the opinion is gaining ground that the yield so far is light, and that the effects of the drought are becoming more and more apparent. Everything now depends upon the date of frost.

The Charleston *Courier* has published the annexed comparative statement of the total crop of Rice of South Carolina and Georgia for the last two years:

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Exported from Charleston:	Tcs.	1860.	1859.
To foreign ports	43,354		
Coastwise	94,219		
Shipped to the interior	4,235		
City consumption for the year	19,500		
Burnt	225		
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1860	592		
Total	162,125		
Rec'd from Savannah	120		
Stock, Sept. 1, 1859	1,145	1,265—160,860	156,093

GEORGIA.

Exported from Savannah:			
To foreign ports	6,639		
Coastwise	28,976—	35,615	37,707
Total crop for the year		196,475	193,800
Increase			2,675

The city consumption and stock on hand at Savannah on the 1st of September, are not included in the above.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency	3-10@	—	Virginia ¾@ ⅞
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-5@	—	Illinois & Wiscon. 1½ @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@	—	Michigan ⅞ @ —
Baltimore	⅝@	—	Tennessee 1⅜@ —
Interior Penn	½@	¾	Free Indiana 1 @ —
Interior Maryland	½@	⅝	Louisiana ⅝@ —
Ohio, Ky. & Ind	¾@	—	Mobile 1⅛@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	1¼@	—	Missouri 1⅜@ —
North Carolina	1¼@	—	Canada ⅜@ —

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ₩ acre	$1 05	$1 12
80 acre warrants, ₩ acre	93	1 00
120 acre warrants, ₩ acre	82	87
160 acre warrants, ₩ acre	86	91

SPECIE.

Silver.			Old Am. Qr. Dols	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols	$1 07@	—	Span. Silver ₩oz.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dols	1 12@	—	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98@	—	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
French Crowns	1 10@	—	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
German Crowns	1 08@	—	Ten-thaler pieces	7 85@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@	—	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 95@ —
Guilders	40@	—	Span. Doubloons	16 10@16 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85		Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 80
Specie	1 08@	—	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols	1 04¾	—		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11,444 bbls. Flour, 466 bbls. Corn Meal, 101,633 bush. Wheat, 8,264 bush. Corn, 4,128 bush. Barley, 12,265 bush. Oats, 139 pkgs. Provisions, and 747 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. including Pots, at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 50@$5 56¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bags Ceylon, at 14½c.; small lots of Rio at 14¼c.@14¾c.; and 160 bags Gonaives at 14c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bales. The prospects of the new crop, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co., notice, thus: "We have now fairly entered the maturing and picking season, when the weather becomes of more than ordinary importance. Since the late rains it has been generally favorable for the plant, and continued so up to latest dates, though in some few places a rather low temperature has prevailed. The rapid progress of the second growth is attracting close attention, and more sanguine views are entertained of its result. It is still dependent upon future weather and date of killing frost, which will determine the quantity of Cotton to be gathered from it. In the meantime, the accounts from Georgia, Alabama and Texas, where most of the damage was done, show a decided improvement upon those received a month ago. The date of killing frost last year was Oct. 29, and for the past three years has averaged about Nov. 10. Should the weather continue favorable up to that date this year, we should look for a material change in crop est

Attire ; 86, S. Beckwith ; 108, Mills & Co. ; 29, C. Gutrander ; 47, M. Fulton ; 50, J. Vunk ; 181, E. Baker ; 190, V. Lattin ; 116, G. Jones. From Ohio, 201, by W. Dodge ; 184, N. A. Barnes ; 136, J. Thomas. From New-Jersey, 100 by T. Coleman. Total, 2,832.

Sales are given as below, including several lots left over from last week :

199 sheep & lambs.	$620 25	15 sheep & lambs.	$61 80
171 sheep & lambs.	551 12	53 sheep & lambs	175 57
182 sheep & lambs.	606 25	20 sheep & lambs	57 50
71 sheep & lambs.	284 00	184 sheep & lambs	767 00
140 sheep & lambs.	400 00	115 sheep & lambs	323 75
181 sheep & lambs.	728 80	93 sheep & lambs	366 50
190 sheep & lambs.	743 80	230 sheep & lambs	768 87
116 sheep & lambs.	449 37	196 sheep & lambs	782 25
261 sheep & lambs.	705 75	100 sheep & lambs	436 00
176 sheep & lambs.	620 87	92 sheep & lambs	318 50
46 sheep & lambs.	162 00	28 sheep & lambs	90 03
22 sheep & lambs.	90 75	96 sheep & lambs	358 00
542 sheep & lambs.	712 61	198 sheep & lambs	781 00
32 sheep & lambs.	82 50		
Total	3,328	Total	$12,041 35

Average $3 62 per head.

E. SHERMAN sold about 200 sheep and lambs at ALLERTON'S at $3@$4 50 for lambs, and $4 @6 for sheep, the stock being of good quality from Columbia County, this State.

ALLERTON had but 368 head for the week, while CHAMBERLIN gives 3,241, making a total of 12,582 for the past week.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, at the beginning of the week, 627 head. First-class coach horses have been in good demand ; several pairs have been sold at $1,000@$1,200 per pair ; second quality at $500@$650 per pair. Good single horses at $275@$350, for business or road purposes ; with a few sales of fast stock ranging from $375 to $450 each. Cart horses have sold at $175@$200 each, having been in good request. Some inquiry prevails for saddle horses, of which there are but few in the sales-stables. Several are at Disbrow's Riding School to be sold, for want of employment, at $175@$200 each for first-class, and $125@$150 for second rate. Omnibus and railroad horses hold their own at $125@ $130 each. Some shipping horses have been sold at $110@$115 each.... The total number sold during the week amount to 210 head, of which there were sold

At Chamberlin's	40	At Dudley's	17
At Post & Nichols'	51	At Carpenter's	17

There are a number of buyers in the street, mostly for Southern markets, and dealers are holding at full prices. Most of the regular dealers are in market with a good supply of fine stock for the Fall trade—the number on hand, this evening, being 681 head.

The arrivals by the Erie Railroad, this week, have been 15 head.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known ; delicious in *soup, gravy, with fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 406 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, SUCCESSORS to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive *orders* for cake, which will be promptly delivered.

No. 178 Prince-st., CORNER 2D-AV.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CHARLES EDWARD ROYCE, a lad, who left his home in Caledonia, Sullivan County, N. Y., about a year ago. Any information of him will be gladly received by his friends. Address C. B. ROYCE, Newburgh, N. Y. Western papers please notice.

CUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, be sure of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

E. Z. Z.—THOUGH DISTANT, TO MEMORY ever, ever dear. L. E.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. SHELDON & CO., NO. 115 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Publish this Week :

I.
THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,
BY
EDWARD EVERETT, LL.D.
In one 12mo volume,
With a steel-plate likeness of Mr. Everett, after the celebrated bust by Hiram Powers.
Price, cloth, $1 ; sheep, $1 50 ; half calf, $2.

Read the notices :

From the New-York Observer.

The Life of Washington by Edward Everett, is the book of the day ; a duodecimo volume in the best style of the greatest American rhetorician. It combines all the elegance and power of Mr. Everett's famous oration, with a full biographical memoir, and documents of great value never before published. Mr. Everett has performed a great service to his country and the world by making this volume. It should be in every house in the land, and it will naturally be the school-book out of which our children will learn the life and character of the father of his country.

From the New-York Examiner.

It will doubtless, as it should, find its way into every household, as the popular embodiment of Washington, and be seen alike in the costly library, surrounded by thousands of other volumes, and on the humble mantle, where, in connection with the Bible and Pilgrim's Progress, it will form the entire stock of family reading.

From the New-York Chronicle.

Disclaiming all learned research, Mr. Everett has condensed and condensed readily accessible materials to a brief but comprehensive biography. The style is a model of concise rapid narrative, and we are confident that the work is destined to larger circulation among English-speaking nations, than any life of Washington which has hitherto appeared.

II.
THE LIFE AND LETTERS
OF
MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON,
(FANNY FORRESTER,)
Third Wife of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., Missionary to Burmah.
BY A. C. KENDRICK,
Professor of Greek in the University of Rochester.
One vol. 12mo, with a Steel-plate Likeness of Mrs. Judson.
Price.....$1 25

From the New-York Caronicle.

The eminent biographer has had a delicate task to perform and delicately has he accomplished it. It would perhaps not be difficult to find writers, who in the defineation of Mrs. Judson's intellectual gifts would have surpassed Dr. Kendrick, but we should hardly know where to find the man who could as completely sympathize with those more tender and delicate elements of womanly character, which so preeminently distinguish alike the poor struggling school-girl, the authoress, and the missionary.

From the Bible Mission Record.

Prof. Kendrick has done his work remarkably well. While his exquisite descriptions and narrative form the background of the picture, Mrs. Judson's own autobiographical sketches and letters are made the fore-ground, thus we obtain a portraiture eminently truthful, yet possessing much of that dramatic element which D'Aubigne has employed with such effect in his sketches of the Great Reformer. No family should be without this book ; it is a model biography, interesting beyond any memoir we have ever read, yet eminently calculated to stimulate the young Christian to high and holy endeavor.

III.
LOVE AND PENALTY;
OR,
ETERNAL PUNISHMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD.
By J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle,
1 vol., 16mo. Price 75 cents.

This volume contains a series of Lectures upon the Constitution of the human kind, the Course of Divine Providence, and the Declarations of Scripture, as proving the fact of Retribution ; and the author shows the consistency of Future Punishment with the Fatherly character of God. The Immortality of the Soul, the questions of a future Probation and of Annihilation, are separately discussed. The volume is based upon the most recent inquiries and discussions in this interesting field.

THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST:
OR, RAIL-SPLITTERS' SONG-BOOK.
WORDS AND MUSIC
FOR THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OF 1866.
(Issued the first month of its publication.)
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SONGS, SOLOS, DUETS, QUARTETTES, AND CHORUSES, ARRANGED FOR PIANO OR MELODEON.

The following titles to some of the pieces will give an idea of the life, scope and variety of these thrilling songs : A Song, a Song of Honest Toil ; Baltimore Convention ; Rebellion Campaign Song ; Candidate with a Cork Leg ; Longing and his Dinah ; For Abe shall have the Best ; Forward, Forward, is the Word ; Get out of the Way, you Little Giant ; Have you heard from Chicago ; High Jinks at Marshall's Win ; In Good Republican Times ; Manchester dressed at Lexington ; Shout for the Prairie King ; Sailin' ob de Raft ; The People had Five Candidates ; The Tailor Man well Skilled ; Unroll the Republican Stars ; Up, Up, and be Stirring ; Wash its Gen Deutchen Vaterland.

Just published, and for sale by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 239 Broadway. Price 10 cents ; $5 per hundred. A liberal discount to the trade.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on *Temperance*, in Plymouth Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the Rooms, Nos. 162 and 164 Washington-st., WAYNE'S, No. 216 Fulton-st., and No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York. L. H. HOLMES, Chairman, &c.

FAMILY LECTURES—TICKETS TEN CENTS. —A lecture will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on *Queen Victoria and her Family*, by Mr. JAMES H. SIDDONS, in the lecture-room attached to the school of Mr. John MacMullen, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and will not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. LYON

DRY GOODS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 24,
A rich assortment of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
REAL LACE COLLARS and SETS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS,
of the newest designs.
Also, 1,500 Gents' colored-bordered HANDKERCHIEFS,
At 18 cents each—all Linen.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 24,
A large assortment of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
BLANKETS.
Also, a full line of
SHAKER FLANNELS,
Made expressly for our Retail Trade,

OPENING OF
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, and
MANTILLAS,
Very distingue and elegant,
At Retail,
On MONDAY, Sept. 24,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
WATERED SILKS AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PLAIN AND FANCY POPLINS,
MERINOS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Have just received new FALL CLOAKS,
In a variety of shapes,
And most fashionable materials,
At reasonable prices.
N. B.—Some very pretty Zouave Jackets
Just received.
Also, made to order.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open, THIS MORNING,
A JOB LOT OF FANCY SILKS,
At 68., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.
Also, FIGURED BLACK SILKS, $1 per yard ; worth 12s.

303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
HATS, CAPS, SHOES
AND HOSIERY.
This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for best quality of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
I. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK, also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

NEW BALL DRESSES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received
A superb assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
PLAIN SILKS in all the new colors,
White and Colored Illusions, Crêpes,
Tarlatans, &c., &c.
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS,
SCARFS, CAPES AND SHAWLS.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of Real Laces and French Embroideries, containing many novelties, manufactured expressly for their retail trade.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, CAPES,
VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFURES.
No. 729 Broadway.
Corner Waverley-place.

ARAB CLOAKS, FIVE DOLLARS.

ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 69 and 91 Reade sts.
☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS, PER yard.

PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard $1 50
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 1 00
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 88
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 75
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 62
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 50
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 37
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 31
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 25
PRINCE OF WALES RIBBONS	per yard 18
PRINCE OF WALES GLOVES	1 25
PRINCE OF WALES GLOVES	1 00
PRINCE OF WALES GLOVES	88
PRINCE OF WALES GLOVES	75
PRINCE OF WALES GLOVES	63
PRINCE OF WALES WREATHS	9 00
PRINCE OF WALES WREATHS	7 00
PRINCE OF WALES WREATHS	6 00
PRINCE OF WALES WREATHS	5 00
PRINCE OF WALES WREATHS	4 00
PRINCE OF WALES WREATHS	2 50
PRINCE OF WALES FLOWERS	CHOICE STYLES.
PRINCE OF WALES FLOWERS	CHOICE COLORS.
PRINCE OF WALES FLOWERS	CHOICE STYLES.
PRINCE OF WALES FLOWERS	CHOICE COLORS.
PRINCE OF WALES FLOWERS	CHOICE STYLES.
PRINCE OF WALES	
PRINCE OF WALES	
PRINCE OF WALES SETS	$12
PRINCE OF WALES SETS	10
PRINCE OF WALES SETS	8
PRINCE OF WALES	
PRINCE OF WALES	
PRINCE OF WALES HANDKERCHIEFS	$30
PRINCE OF WALES HANDKERCHIEFS	25
PRINCE OF WALES HANDKERCHIEFS	20
PRINCE OF WALES HANDKERCHIEFS	10
PRINCE OF WALES HANDKERCHIEFS	15
PRINCE OF WALES HANDKERCHIEFS	5

EVERYTHING FOR THE
PRINCE OF WALES'
RECEPTION AND BALL,
FOR SALE AT
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
ONE DOOR FROM
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
R. H. MACY.

CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 851 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for FAMILY MOURNING. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.
N. B.—We have received, per late steamers, an immense stock of desirable DRESS GOODS, viz.: Ottomans, Otteman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Empress Cloths, Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, Camel's Hair Cloths, Irish and French Poplins. Also, many new materials, very desirable.
Ladies will please call and examine.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 851 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

SKIRTS—WESTERN MERCHANTS.—A. FRANCE is manufacturing the celebrated Woven Quilted Skirts. Also, Skeleton Skirts, made of strong tempered steel, so that they will set out the ladies dresses. Wholesale. No. 327 Broadway, Room No. 4. Old Skirts made any shape and size at factory West 36th-st. Waited on by ladies.

MILLINERY.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1866,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

PARIS MILLINERY.—GRAND OPENING FOR City ladies of choice and exquisite novelties in Dress Hats, Caps, Head-dresses and Lace Goods, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at Mrs. LOVETT'S, No. 763 Broadway, to which their attention is respectfully invited by Mrs. LOVETT, importer of Dress Hats, Caps, Head-dresses, &c.

AT MRS. SIMMONS', NO. 637 BROADWAY, the second grand opening will take place on THURSDAY, 27th inst. An entire new stock, per last steamer, just received. MRS. W. SIMMONS,
No. 637 Broadway.

MESDAMES MATHILDE & CO., SUCCESSORS to E. Lenz, No. 1 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Grace Church, will open their latest importations of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, on THURSDAY, the 27th.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received the latest Paris styles of Fall and Winter Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, &c.

COAL.

COAL. COAL. COAL.
JOHNSTON'S,
30th-av., Coal-yard, corner of 21st-st. and 10th-av.
All descriptions of the very best quality of coal in the market always on hand, at moderate prices.
This is a central location for families residing in the upper part of the City. Orders thankfully received by penny post or otherwise, and promptly attended to.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin slip for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family ; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse ; is willing to make herself generally useful ; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and nurse : good City reference from her last place. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., 1st floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing ; has the best of City reference ; is fully competent, willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing, by a respectable woman who understands her business perfectly ; the highest testimonials can be given. Call at No. 63 20th-st., first door from 6th-av., and first door on the second flight of stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, and to assist with the washing ; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen from 9 to 5, at No. 239 West 35th-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City reference ; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress ; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or as regular waitress ; is fully competent to fill either situation ; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress ; she thoroughly understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 184 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse ; is fully capable of either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing or would do chamberwork and sewing ; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 2d-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c., OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. First-class City reference. Call for two days, at No. 244 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG AMERIcan woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of a child ; is a neat sewer ; has lived two years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 230 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children ; she is well accustomed to the business. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or waiting ; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 100 West 15th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation for a girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or to assist in the washing ; first class references given. Call at No. 220 West 33d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Best of references given. Call at No. 163 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid or nurse in a private family ; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 164 West 18th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as good plain cook ; no objections to assist in the washing and ironing ; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress ; has no objection to do chamberwork and sewing ; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 15th-st., front basement, near the 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as above ; has the best of City reference, and is thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls ; one as chambermaid and waitress—the other to take care of children and sew, or wait on an old lady and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress. In a small private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 West 32d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman ; understands her business, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., for 2 days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress ; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 1st-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by an American girl as children's nurse and seamstress. Best of City references. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 80 Horatio-st., back room, first floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook ; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry ; understands soups, game, and all kinds of jellies ; will assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress ; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 168 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook ; she understands all kinds of game soups, baking, and pastry ; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams ; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 11 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches ; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit ; no objections to a private boarding house or hotel as head cook, City or country ; best City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as first-class cook ; fully understands all kinds of cooking ; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing ; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 15th-st., rear building, top floor.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches ; has lived in some of the best families in the City, as reference will show. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook in a private family, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowl and baking, boning and larding ; has most satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook ; understands cookery in all its branches ; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 250 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a private family ; understands her business thoroughly ; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 84 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced woman as cook ; understands all kinds of meats, soups and jellies ; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 248 7th-av., second floor, back room, corner 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as cook ; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 256 East 44th-st., north side, third floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family ; understands cooking in its various branches ; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 1 Union Court, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHLY respectable woman, as first-class cook ; understands all its branches ; very best of references. Apply at No. 11 6th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A competent English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as first-class cook ; best of City reference given. Call at 131 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

A COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION ; she understands her business thoroughly ; also every branch of cooking ; willing to go into the country. Call at No. 61 Madison-av. ; will assist with the washing.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent woman ; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, meats, game and pastries ; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 169 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, in a private family ; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 18th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl, as a good plain cook, and a good bread and biscuit maker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing ; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Call for two days at No. 209 7th-av., between 20th and 30th sts., one flight up, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable sisters, situations in a private family ; the one to cook, wash and iron ; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress, and has the best of City reference ; the other as chambermaid and to take care of children ; would assist with the washing, and is willing to make herself generally useful ; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a respectable family ; is a good cook and baker ; has the best of City reference from her last place. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Call at No. 217 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook and good baker ; one who understand her business thoroughly, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing ; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 72 Bedford-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a neat and competent young woman, as cook or to do housework, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, in a respectable private family ; can come well recommended. Call at No. 125, between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing ; would have no objections to do general housework for a small family ; can show good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIAble, willing young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, general housemaid, or chambermaid and waitress ; good reference, no objections to the country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway ; a home preferred to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family ; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer ; is also a good baker ; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family, or to do housework ; good reference, and wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., front room, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation in city or country ; is a good cook, washer and ironer, an excellent baker of bread and pies ; or would do general housework ; can give good references. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a respectable family ; is a good baker of bread and biscuit ; has good City reference ; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant, to cook, wash and iron in a small family, or as cook and to assist in the wash of a large one or would go as nurse alone, or as laundress alone ; is competent to take charge of a baby, and understands all the above vocations ; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 12 5th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROtestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch ; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or as chamberwork and washing ; has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as plain cook, excellent washer and ironer ; has arrived very recently from England ; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 1st-av., near 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as good cook ; is willing to assist in washing and ironing ; the best of City references can be given. Apply for two days at No. 229 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family ; is a first-rate washer and ironer ; a steady home preferred. Call at 13 Jersey-st., between Mulberry and Crosby, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook by a competent woman, who understands all kinds of cooking, and is willing to assist in the washing ; good City reference. Call at No. 125 21st-st., corner of 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family ; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 437 3d-av., between 31st and 33d sts. ; ring bell No. 3.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook ; would assist in washing and ironing ; has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 172 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman with reference from her last place. Apply at No. 204 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 493½ West 37th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing ; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 19th-st.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Families in want of help will find every day at our establishment a very large number of the neatest and most respectable servants of every capacity (Protestants and others.) Many of these girls have been known to the proprietors for a long time ; can also refer to Brooklyn families with whom they have lived. None but respectable servants are admitted, and our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor. MANNING & CO.,
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two young women, situations ; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker ; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing ; they have good reference from their last place, and wish to live in one house. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman as above ; good City reference. Apply at No. 10 Laurence-st., near Tillary, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a most competent young woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress ; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry and soups. Wages $18. Apply at No. 383 Hudson-av., Brooklyn, between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., for two days.

AS EXPERIENCED COOKS, NURSES, WAITRESSES AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Several excellent and valuable servants, accustomed to serve in the best families in the above capacities, are now wanting situations at MANNING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., fifth door from Fulton, Brooklyn, which stands unrivaled for the excellent and respectable class of servants it supplies.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by an aged Scotch lady, as above, a good steady home, not more than two or three in the family, in this City ; has good City reference ; can be seen for 3 days at No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MEDEA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MAGIC JOKE—PHELIM O'DONNELL—IRISH LION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

BOWERY THEATRE—O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—THE DEBUTANTE—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have European advices four days later, by the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec, and the *Persia* at this port. The former arrived yesterday morning, and the latter at 1 o'clock this morning. The news, which is to the 16th inst., is of a very important character. Sardinia, it appears, has not waited from Rome a reply to her ultimatum demanding that Gen. LAMORICIERE'S troops be disbanded as hostile to the peace of Italy, but has invaded Roman territory with 50,000 men. The town of Pesaro had already been attacked and captured. According to the latest advices, a battle might take place at any moment, between the Sardinians and Gen. LAMORICIERE. Several Powers had protested against the action of Piedmont as an attack upon international rights, and France, in accordance with the policy foreshadowed in the *Constitutionnel*, is so much opposed to the aggression, that a rupture between the two Governments is not deemed an impossible event. Indeed, it is reported that the French Minister had already left Turin. The French army at Rome is to be increased, and has been placed under the command of Gen. GUYON. The Ex-King of Naples, it appears, has decided to make Spain his place of refuge, as his departure for that country is announced. The miscellaneous European news by this arrival is not important. From New-Zealand we learn that the British had suffered a severe defeat in their attempt to quell the insurrection at Martard. The British forces were surprised by superior numbers; and the officer in command had been severely censured for not summoning more troops to his assistance.

The retirement of the Neapolitan Minister at Washington, according to a dispatch from our Special Correspondent, was not on account of the trouble in which the Government from which he was accredited finds itself involved. He was recalled, it seems; and his place is to be supplied by the present Secretary of Llegation in Brazil, as *Chargé d'Affairs*. Our correspondent also states that official advices received at the Department of State announce that the Supremacy of the Pope in Rome has been guaranteed by VICTOR EMANUEL. The date of these official advices, however, is not stated.

If we are to place reliance upon a telegram received from New-Orleans, Gen. WALKER and Col. RUDLER are not, after all, to be shot. The schooner *Taylor*, from Truxillo, has arrived there, and reports that they are both safe, and will return to the United States by the next vessel. And we have further the extraordinary statement that both would have been released immediately had they claimed American citizenship *or British protection*; and furthermore, that the British had declared that *they would not permit them to be executed!* We shall probably get at the truth of the matter in the course of time.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia*, Capt LOTT, left yesterday for Liverpool, with 67 passengers, and $210,821 in specie.

The Prince of Wales will arrive in Washington on Wednesday next. The President and Mayor BERRET yesterday held a conference to arrange for his reception. The President, it is stated, although anxious to do all in his power to pay proper respect to the Prince, is troubled lest he should overdo the matter. It was determined, however, that Mayor BERRET and himself should meet His Highness at the depôt and escort him to the White House, and that a dinner should be given him by each. He will also hold a levee in the East Room for the reception of citizens.

We have news of the capture of two more slavers by United States vessels. A brig was brought into the port of Norfolk, yesterday, in charge of Lieut. HUGHES, of the steamer *San Jacinto*, by which vessel the capture was affected off the Congo River. The cargo of slaves, 619 in number, were landed at Monrovia. Lieut. HUGHES also brings intelligence of the capture of the ship *Eric* by the steamer *Mohican*. She had over 800 negroes on board, who were likewise landed at Monrovia.

It is believed that another disaster occurred on Lake Michigan, on the same night on which the *Lady Elgin* was lost. The schooner *St. Mary*, which left Chicago on the same day, for Cedar River, with eight men and several lady passengers on board, has not since been heard of.

Hon. WM. L. YANCEY addressed an audience of three or four thousand persons at Easton, Md., on Tuesday, on the political issues of the campaign. He was very bitter against Mr. DOUGLAS, declaring that he was instigated to his present position by motives of revenge. The only issue, he contended, was really between BRECKINRIDGE and LINCOLN. We give a very full abstract of Mr. YANCEY'S address elsewhere.

The meeting held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, with a view of enlisting Irishmen in the Republican movement, was well attended. Mr. F. A. LAMBERT, the Irish "apprentice boy," made an impassioned and somewhat humorous speech, which was well received. Dr. M. E. FOY also made an address, and a Wide-Awake organization, composed of Irishmen, was commenced under favorable auspices.

The annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York commenced at St. John's Church, Varick-street, yesterday morning. Provisional Bishop POTTER presided, and the opening sermon was made by Rev. Dr. COIT, of Troy. The business was preliminary to that of to-day and to-morrow.

The case of the Slave-bark *Orion* was again before the U. S. District Court yesterday, on a motion for leave to execute the decree forfeiting the vessel and cargo. Judge BETTS granted the motion. It is considered doubtful, however, whether anything will be realized for the Government, as it is understood that the stipulators are irresponsible.

Another large business was done in Stocks yesterday at the advanced prices of Tuesday afternoon, closing a fraction off. New-York Central 91¼; Erie, 42. A very heavy demand appeared for Harlem, and 15,000 shares were taken at from 22¼@23 ₩ cent. for the old Stock, and 53@54 for the Preference Shares—a rise of 3 ₩ cent. since Monday. No change in Money affairs or Foreign bills.

An active demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat at advanced prices. Corn was scarce and dearer but quiet. Cotton was more inquired for and was a shade firmer. Groceries, Provisions and the principal kinds of Oils were moderately dealt in. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Liverpool Salt were in fair request. No remarkable changes occurred in other branches of trade. There were 478 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live-stock markets have been largely supplied with beef cattle and live hogs, with an average supply of milch cows and veal calves, and a considerable falling off in the arrivals of sheep and lambs. The total receipts at all the City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,517 beef cattle, 115 milch cows, 595 veal calves, 12,582 sheep and lambs, and 7,963 live hogs; total of all kinds, 26,772. At yesterday's general weekly market, the better grades of cattle sold at last week's prices; while the poorer grades, being in excess, averaged ¼c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, lower than at the previous market. The prices ranged, for first grades, 9¼c.@9¾c.; medium, 8½c., poor, 6c.@7c. The market closed very dull, with a surplus on hand. Milch cows and veal calves sell as heretofore. Sheep and lambs, from their scarcity, are worth 25c.@38c. ₩ head more than last week.... Hogs are plenty, but sell quickly at former quotations.

The Pending Issue—What Is It?

Senator SEWARD is not always perfectly precise and clear in defining the meaning of his public statements on the subject of Slavery. We have more than once expressed the wish, which has been shared by a large portion of the public, that he would leave less room for misconception or misconstruction. Nearly the entire stock-in-trade of his opponents consists of the bug-bears they have been able to make out of his sweeping phrases, innocent and perfectly true in themselves, but susceptible of perversion by their vagueness.

His speeches at the West, and especially the one at Dubuque, which we publish this morning, are liable to no such reproach. They are clear in their language, generally precise and carefully guarded in their inculcations, and in a higher and nobler strain than is often reached by the politicians of the day. The speech at Dubuque is specially worthy of perusal on this account. It is one of the least ambitious and most effective of Mr. SEWARD'S efforts. It is almost conversational in its tone,—and perfectly frank and straightforward in its positions.

Mr. SEWARD defines the position of the two great parties that are contending for control of the Government accurately and tersely, when he says that the one aims to *extend and fortify African slave labor* in the United States, while the other aims to *circumscribe Slavery and extend free labor*. To any intelligent and reflecting person, the task of choosing between the two would seem to be very easy;—and so it would be but for the apprehension that wrong may be done, and rights trampled upon, during the progress of the controversy. Mr. SEWARD declares, as explicitly as any one could wish, that the Republicans have no thought of interfering with Slavery where it exists within the Union,—that Slavery is protected within the States by the Federal Constitution,—and that what the Republicans propose is, to keep Slavery out of the Territories and the new States,—so that the future growth of the country may be a growth of freedom, marked by all the advantages which freedom brings in its train.

The charge that the Republicans will interfere with Slavery in the Slave States has lost all its terror. Even the extreme Southern fire-eaters have recovered from this apprehension. Their only fear now seems to be that they will *not* be interfered with,—but that a party may spring up *in the South* friendly to emancipation. One of the Breckinridge electors of South Carolina, in a letter which we published the other day, says explicitly that he thinks the Republicans will be excessively scrupulous in respecting Southern rights. But he fears the *moral* effect of their ascendancy will be to encourage "tender consciences" at the South to discuss Slavery—to claim the right to emancipate their slaves if they desire it, and that eventually the Southern people, themselves, will become Abolitionists. This, certainly, is a great change of tune since last Winter. Then JOHN BROWN was supposed to be the "representative man" of the North. The great mass of the Northern people were believed to be eager to invade the Southern States, and free their slaves by force of arms. The lapse of time has corrected this error, as it will correct all others.

The ultimate fate of Slavery will doubtless be affected by the result of the coming election. A Republican victory, followed by a successful Republican Administration, will unquestionably encourage the men of the South to study the relations of Slavery to their social prosperity much more closely and dispassionately than they have ever done before. Hitherto they have no more been allowed to discuss the subject at home, than the Austrian Press is allowed to discuss human rights, or the Roman Press to discuss the rights of conscience. They have been fettered by a tyranny as absolute and as remorseless as has ever prevailed in Naples or in France. A Republican *régime* will do something to relieve them from this stifling oppression. That it may end in the melioration of slave laws, and in the preparation of slaves for ultimate freedom, is quite possible, and is certainly a consummation greatly to be desired.

The Prince's Progress.

The initial chapters of the Prince's Progress promised anything but a pleasant conclusion to the volume. They bore a striking resemblance to the early pages of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, without, however, in the slightest degree foreshadowing the beatific result which BUNYAN'S hero in the end achieved. Between the obtrusive civilities of fawning sycophants, and the brutal feuds of rival religious factions, the Prince seemed destined to wear a martyr's crown instead of the Crown of England; but he was threatened with martyrdom, simply for being a Prince, and not because he advocated a principle. However glorious it may be to die for opinion's sake, there is nothing very pleasant in the idea of being sacrificed for refusing to embrace and advocate the extreme religious opinions of others. It must also have occurred to the Prince, that if thus treated during a tour through his own Provinces, he must expect to encounter unmitigated tribulations while sojourning among a people bound to him by no hereditary ties, and accustomed to view Royalty in the abstract with little respect. The fictions of DICKENS, to say nothing of the pleasant inventions of other Trollopian travelers, could not have impressed him with a favorable estimate of our morals and manners.

If he had such apprehensions we trust he has been agreeably surprised by his reception in our Western towns. He certainly could scarcely have anticipated the actual appearance of the Western country. Instead of finding types of the Eden so graphically pictured in the Book of Chuzzlewit, he finds pleasant prairie-towns and lake cities that would be no discredit to the interior of his own thickly-settled kingdom. Instead of finding marshes infested with snakes and teeming with miasma, he finds broad oceans of fertile land billowed with shocks of grain; instead of being driven in an ox-cart over corduroy-roads, he is whirled in a sumptuous car and over as well appointed railways as can be found anywhere in the world. He has found houses instead of hovels, churches instead of gin-shops; he has ascertained that the revolver is not considered a necessary domestic utensil, and that a pack of cards in the family circle does not supersede the Bible. In the receptions given him in the Western cities he has undergone neither ovation nor persecution; he has received simply the respect due to the representative of an enlightened Government—nothing further.

This visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States is important in a national point of view. It will do more to establish cordial relations between our country and England than the efforts of all the diplomatists that can be mustered; it will do more to correct the erroneous impressions which prevail in England in regard to our country and its resources, than any number of statistical volumes that could be published. We trust that nothing will occur during the Prince's progress through our country to mar its pleasant commencement.

Italy and the Italian King.

The resolution which the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL appears at last to have taken, of intervening openly and decisively in the affairs of the Roman States, and arresting at Rome the revolution which it has controlled at Naples, is the most cheering sign which could be given to us, at once of promise for the complete independence of Italy, and of permanence for the general peace of Europe.

It matters comparatively little what effect may be produced by this resolution upon the diplomatic attitude of the various European Powers towards the King of Sardinia, now become virtually the King of Italy, and toward the Italian nationality, now virtually reconstituted after thirteen centuries of chaos and disruption. As a matter of public law, Sardinia has just as undoubted a right to declare war against the Papal authorities, and to invade the dominions of PIUS IX., as Prussia had, in 1848, to march her troops into the Duchy of Baden, or Austria to reinforce the German demonstrations against Denmark. The reported protest of Russia and Prussia against the action of Sardinia in this case is an insult to the common sense of mankind, which might as well have been spared, since it is morally certain that it is no more likely to be followed up by deeds in the same sense than was the proposition of Austria in the Congress of London thirty years ago, that Belgium—revolted against the union with Holland—should be divided among the great Powers. An Austrian Archduchess has since that time consented to accept the hand of the heir of the revolutionary Belgian throne; and whatever may be the attitude of the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg at the present moment towards the cabinet of Turin, we suspect that the Prince-Royal of Sardinia, become Prince-Royal of Italy, will have no difficulty at the end of a very few years in mating himself with any daughter of the Hohenzollerns or the Romanoffs who may chance to be then eligible for his hand.

The English Government, whatever may be its secret proclivities or distrusts, is too much at the mercy of the English people to venture upon interposing any serious obstacle between the complete pacification of Italy and the manliest policy which VICTOR EMANUEL may find it necessary for that object to adopt. France occupies, indeed, a more trying position. The possession of the City of Rome inflicts upon NAPOLEON III. the painful duty of saving the most obstinately foolish of Popes from himself, and of accepting almost every responsibility which the malignant astuteness of a knot of disappointed and despairing Cardinals may think fit to throw upon his shoulders. But to whatever solution the French Emperor, in the daily shifting of political landmarks in Italy, may find himself driven, as the means of honorable escape from his disagreeable obligations at Rome, of one thing we may be certain—that NAPOLEON III. can do nothing himself, and can permit nothing to be done, which will seriously interfere with the establishment of Italian nationality. The Pope has it in his power to play the aggravating woman to the end, and cruelly to embarrass those who wish him best; and there is unfortunately no reason to suppose that he will forbear any means of complicating a situation which one single gleam of honor or honesty, of good sense or patriotism at the Vatican would resolve in a moment. But not even the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI, obstructionists as they are and fertile in mischief, can compel the bayonets of France into the fatal blunder of an assault upon the soldiers of San Martino and Palestro in defence of a hierarchy which imports Austrian squadrons, the dregs of Solferino, to sack Italian cities and drive Italian citizens back into a worse than Austrian slavery. France may remonstrate with Sardinia upon the energy with which she urges onward the consummation of Italian unity. But France has not undertaken to maintain the authority of PIO NONO beyond the walls of Rome itself; and if the Sardinian Government thinks its rights and dignity infringed upon by the conduct of the miserable mercenaries whom General LAMORICIERE is trying to convert into an army, at the expense of all the laboring classes of the universal Roman Church, cajoled out of their hard earnings by men calling themselves Christian priests and bishops, certainly France can do no more than interpose her diplomatic advice against the determination of Sardinia to crush the Ex-Republican Frenchman and his tawdry legions out of the country which their presence curses.

Is Austria, then, single-handed and bankrupt—Austria, forced to choose to-day between a new constitutional career in Germany, and absolute ruin in the name of the Holy Alliance and of the European Metternich policy of 1815—to draw the sword in defence of Papal misrule over Central Italy? The *Anglo-Saxon*, yesterday, brought us a formal denial of the extravagant story that Austria had secured to herself an alliance with Prussia and England against any French intervention in Italy. Such an alliance would be for England the most superfluous and aimless of humiliations, not to be rashly ventured upon even by a RUSSELL, and on the faith of a grand volunteer French invasion panic. But Austria herself now repudiates it, and substantially admits that so far as Italy is concerned she stands alone in Europe. In her actual position, it will exhaust all the remaining resources of Austria to defend the province of Venetia against the attack of the Italian Kingdom. To venture beyond the frontiers of a province which is rapidly depopulating, and which consumes one-third of the military force of the Empire in garrison duty without paying into the Imperial Treasury any proportionate share of public revenue, and to do this for the purpose of coercing a nation now twenty millions strong, and an army of three hundred thousand disciplined troops fighting on their own soil, under leaders whose very names are victories, would be a height of madness hardly to be dreamed of even by a Hapsburg in his "green and salad" youth.

The only part now open to the counselors of VICTOR EMANUEL is clearly the part of decisive action, as the ruler and natural head of Italy. The day of temporizing and diplomacy has gone by. VICTOR EMANUEL must accept the programme of GARIBALDI or surrender Italy to the intrigues of MAZZINI, and see the fair hope of the Peninsula disappear in the factious conflict of two great Italian parties. Great as are the difficulties which attend the position of the Pope at Rome, and the question of Venice, they will only be increased if these grave issues are evaded by the responsible Government at Turin, and left to the inspirations of popular passion. A vigorous assertion of Italian nationality by Sardinia, to-day, is the best of all policies. Well and wisely made, it can hardly fail to result in the transference of the Roman See from the keeping of Paris into the keeping of Turin, and may lead, if anything can, to a peaceful surrender by Austria, on commercial principles, of that Venetian Province which it has become odiously impossible for her any longer to retain.

Spain in Mexico.

There is some probability in the report, which reaches us from New-Orleans, that Spain is fitting out an expedition in Havana to give effect to her intervention in Mexico. Her designs in that quarter have been apparent for some time. It is perfectly well understood that, throughout the present civil war, MIRAMON has been aided and abetted by Spanish power, and that if the Liberal army are again successful, and the Dictator is driven from his last stronghold in the Capital, a new enemy will be found in the Spanish army now being organized in Havana. The presence of an unusually large and powerful Spanish fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, is not without significance; and every move made by Spain during the past twelve months indicates an intention on her part, not merely to interfere in Mexico, but to reassert her pretensions as a first-class American Power. We recently published intelligence, received on good authority from Havana, that a large Spanish force has been dispatched to San Domingo to "regulate" the affairs of that Republic; and this proceeding, as well as the intervention in Mexico, is probably but a part of a preconcerted programme.

We do not doubt that Spain, if unopposed by any of the Great Powers, is fully capable of carrying out her programme, whatever it may be, to the uttermost limits of completion. She has almost regained her ancient prestige by her successes in Morocco, and she now exhibits a vitality and a force that, half-a-dozen years ago, no one dreamt she possessed. She puts forward claims to be ranked as a first-class Power, and nothing but the stain of former bankruptcy and her present encouragement of the slave-trade, prevent these claims being fully admitted and recognized. A few years ago, there was scarcely a Democrat in the United States who did not regard the annexation of Cuba as a part of his country's "manifest destiny," and did not speak of the strength which Spain could put forth in behalf of her "brightest jewel," in terms of ridicule and contempt. But this plank in the Democratic Platform is now considered very weak and very rotten indeed, and no reflecting person imagines that a war with Spain would fail to task all our energies and all our resources. The hope of acquiring Cuba, if it ever had any grounds for its existence at all, has been annihilated by the braggadocio and imbecility that have so eminently characterized the whole foreign policy of the present Administration.

It is important to know whether Spain, in her designs upon Mexico, is backed by the Great European Powers. At the first glance, it would seem that she would not venture to take a step so important, and so freighted with responsibility, without the previous knowledge and consent of France or England. And there is a great probability that France, at least, has tacitly recognized an intervention for which so many and such plausible excuses can be offered. Mexico, for years, has been a prey to anarchy, and its Government has not even sufficient strength to protect the citizens of foreign countries from robbery and assassination. As the Power most immediately concerned in the fate of Mexico, the United States have refused to interfere; our own citizens have applied to their Government in vain for help; and we cannot be surprised that the mission of reëstablishing order in the neighboring Republic—a mission to which we were invited by France and England and the Mexican people themselves—should now be undertaken by a European Power. We cannot even complain that the intervention of Spain will run counter to American Republicanism, thwart American policy, and render the absurdity of our famous Monroe Doctrine more glaring than it was before. The opportunity was ours and was deliberately flung away. Our correspondent at the City of Mexico writes truthfully when he says, "From America we hope for nothing, and even the worst enemies of America here have ceased to fear her."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—Our readers will not have forgotten the case of J. S. WILLIAMS, who was convicted some months ago in the United States Circuit Court in this City, of having taken from the Post-office here a letter addressed to one F. A. WILLIAMS. F. A. WILLIAMS had sent a note for $3,000 at three months to the Norwalk Bank, at Norwalk, Conn., for discount. The cashier returned the note to him in a letter declining to discount it, but promising to do so if it were made a note at two months instead of three. This letter, by some means, did not reach F. A. WILLIAMS, but was advertised by the Post-office. J. S. WILLIAMS got it from the office, altered the note from three months to two, and sent it to the Bank again through Adams' Express Co., who got the proceeds of the discount from the Bank, and returned it to J. S. WILLIAMS, who was afterwards found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The matter led to litigation in Connecticut, the Bank having sued the Express Company to recover the amount of the proceeds of the note. We give in full in another column the decision of Judge NELSON in this case, delivered at Hartford some days since. It will be found of interest, aside from its connection with the case here, on account of the principles involved. The claim of the Bank was, in fact, that the Express Companies in all their extensive business of carrying paper for discount and bringing again the proceeds, are insurers against forgery; that they in carrying the paper guarantee its genuineness, and that the Banks can rely upon this guarantee instead of their own astuteness and care. The success of this claim would have proved fatal to that branch of the express business, and thus have deprived the community of a very great business convenience. The community therefore are benefited by the decision of the Court in favor of the Company and against the claim of the Bank, and the law remaining as it has been, the course of business will remain as it has been, instead of being, as in some other cases, entirely changed by judicial legislation.

The Fusion Question.

Mr. BRADY, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of this State, does not view the fusion movement of the Committee of fifteen in so rosy a light as some other Democrats. He quite ignores their existence. His speech at Albany, of which we give a report in another column, discusses only the attempt of the two Democratic State Committees to form a coalition. That was a lamentable failure. The more recent experiment of the Volunteers, who were acting for no party but assumed to dictate to all parties, is not so much as mentioned by Mr. BRADY.

Mr. BRADY states the principles of that wing of the Democratic Party with which he acts, in a very clear and explicit manner. He says they hold that a man may take his slaves into any Territory just like any other property,—and that when there he is entitled to the protection of Congress in holding them. Upon this ground they are willing to stand. But how can they coalesce with men who deny this principle, just as stoutly as Mr. BRADY denies the principle of Squatter Sovereignty? Oil and water might be just as well expected to mix, as parties holding sentiments thus directly hostile to each other. As a man tenacious of principle Mr. BRADY cannot be expected to be very zealous for such a fusion as the one proposed.

Mr. DOUGLAS in his speech at Erie, laid down the true principle, when he said:

"Well, I will give you my opinion as to fusion. I think that every man who believes that Slavery ought to be banished from the Halls of Congress, and remanded to the people of the Territories, subject to the Constitution, ought to fuse and act together; *but that no Democrat can, without dishonor, and a forfeiture of self-respect and principle, fuse with anybody who is in favor of intervention, either for Slavery or against Slavery.* [Immense applause.] *Lincoln and Breckinridge might fuse, for they agree in principle.* [Laughter and cheers.] *I can never fuse with either of them, because I differ from both.* [Three cheers for DOUGLAS.] I am in favor of all men acting together who are opposed to this Slavery agitation, and in favor of banishing it from Congress forever; *but, as Democrats, we can never fuse either with Northern Abolitionists or Southern Bolters and Secessionists.* [Loud cheers.]"

Mr. DOUGLAS, like Mr. BRADY, attaches some importance to the principles which they profess to hold. Parties which agree in principle may act together;—those which differ upon principle cannot "fuse" without loss of honor and of power.

We copy from the New-Orleans *Courier* a very sharp and sensible letter from a Breckinridge man in this State, on the projected fusion. We presume it is from the pen of Mr. H. S. RANDALL. It talks very plain common sense on the subject, and expresses, we doubt not, the sentiments of the great body of the party to which the writer belongs.

Amusements.

The Academy was last night filled with a brilliant and appreciative audience, to do honor to MEYERBEER'S scientific and yet passionate masterpiece, "Robert le Diable." The cast was strictly French, and it is but justice to the leading artists, Mme. COLSON, GENERBEL and PHILIPPE, to say that they evidently felt themselves much more at home in warbling their "native wood-notes wild," through the consonants and elisions of the Parisian stage, than in attempting the liquids and vowels of Italy. Mme. COLSON makes a captivating rather than an overpowering *Alice*, but sings her music with the genuine and peaceful sentiment of its significance, which belongs to her fine artistic culture. The *Robert* whom she loves was decorously presented to the house by Mons. PHILIPPE; and Mons. GENERBEL did, we presume, his best to prove that he, at least, comprehends the capabilities of the grand *rôle* of *Bertram*. "Robert le Diable" will be repeated to-morrow evening. To-night we are to have "Lucretia Borgia" at the Academy, with FABBRI and STICKELLI; and, at Niblo's, Mme. CORTESI, with her brilliant little army, will declaim for us the moving music of *Medea*.

Rumor promises us, after the brief saturnalia of the Prince of Wales' strictly anonymous visit, which will, of course, suspend the animation of the metropolis generally, a variety of domestic *débuts*. Miss KELLOGG, who so stirred our musical public by her sensitive and emotional execution of the *rôle* of *Pauline* last Spring at a grand rehearsal, is understood to be among the coming events which cast their glory before, and we hear now that ULLMAN, the Bedouin of the Academy, has captured at Brussels Miss HINCKLEY, of Albany, the latest American musical success "over seas." Miss HINCKLEY has European engagements after March next, but our small yet heroic *impressario* has secured her services during the current season, and after singing in Berlin and Hamburg, she will probably make her appearance before a jury of her country in November, under the guise of *Lucia*, *Rosina* or *Linda*.

Broadway does not monopolize all the places of public recreation, which persons of culture and judgment may visit, without a violation of good taste. The change, it is true, has only recently taken place, but it is one of those changes, which, in the course of progress, have transformed narrow and noisesome streets, into wide thoroughfares of splendid stores and warehouses. It is a part of the march of improvement, and is already leading to good results, except to peanut merchants. Their business fully diminished one half, is threatened with much further reduction.

Thus, at the New Bowery, Mr. E. EDDY has been playing *Hamlet*, while Mr. FORREST is playing it in Broadway, and the audience, in the former instance, though not as numerous, were quite as enthusiastic as in the latter, and, at least, with equal justice. There need be no invidious comparison between the actors, but a great many old play-goers, remembering the famous tragedians, who were considered great in that character, prefer Mr. EDDY'S conception of the melancholy, philosophic prince. *Chacun a son gout.*

The career of *Hamlet* being terminated for a while, the managers of this really handsome theatre, interpose a week or two of melodrama, before trying another Shakespearian revival, and, accordingly, we have Mr. EDDY in the "Courrier of Lyons," and the patriotic "Bell-Ringer of Boston." We have seen worse melodramas in Broadway, played to audiences who would not then have been seen in a place of amusement in the Bowery for their reputation's sake.

At the Old Bowery, the changes made by the new managers have been very great indeed. It has been thoroughly redecorated in the handsomest and chastest manner, and does not yield, in this particular, to any similar structure in the City, except the Academy of Music. Here, too, the "legitimate drama," with Mr. J. W. WALLACK as its chief interpreter, has filled the building, and that, mostly, with spectators of a much higher grade, to all appearance, than were wont to be seen there. In the pit even, notwithstanding the hot weather, the boys did not sit in their shirt-sleeves, and the audience of the dress-circle and boxes would have been admitted, without hesitation, to select seats at a Patti matinée. And the crowded state of the house shows that it is the interest, as well as the merit, of managers to elevate the character of their establishment, instead of continuing to play down to the level of former audiences. The play now being performed at the Old Bowery, called "The Hidden Hand," though quite melo-dramatic, is full of fine effects, and aided by the good acting of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU and Mrs. W. H. LEIGHTON, with the accessories of fine scenery and attractive music, is a decided success.

On visiting BARNUM'S little theatre—lecture-room, we believe he calls it,—a thought of the old "Mysteries,"—the earliest dramatic efforts of the middle ages, which were always taken from Scriptural subjects, not unnaturally passes across the mind, as the title of the piece to be represented is announced,—"Joseph and his brethren." A portion of the Scripture narrative is mingled with the numerous other events which succeed each other with startling rapidity, and are purely imaginative. There are Babylonians—including the King—by the score among the *dramatis personæ*, and a corresponding number of Jews and Egyptians. The piece is placed on the stage in a gorgeous manner, and evidently gratifies, not only the children, but the parents also.

Poor RICE is dead, but negro minstrelsy, to which he first gave vitality, is flourishing. The old concert and ball room at Niblo's has been opened for some time past, as an establishment of this kind, under the management of Messrs. HOOLEY and CAMPBELL. In point of decoration and comfort it is unrivaled. The performances, peculiar to such an establishment, but of a much higher order than we have ever before witnessed, attract an audience of about a thousand people,—all that the place will hold—every night,

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Retirement of the Neapolitan Minister—Official Advices relative to European Affairs—The Reception of the Prince—The Late Election in Maine—The Difficulty with Peru.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The retirement of Chevalier P. MASSONE is not the result of political troubles in Naples. He was recalled by the King of Naples, and is to be succeeded by the present Secretary of Legation in Brazil as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Official advices received here announce that VICTOR EMANUEL has guaranteed the Pope's supremacy in Rome. This was said to be in compliance with the wishes of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

It is understood that England, who is watching with intense interest the Continental movements, will aim to maintain her ascendency as the leading Liberal Power of Europe by uniting with France, should Prussia and Russia join Austria in her efforts to recover lost ground in Italy.

Mayor BERRET had a conference to-day with the President, to arrange for the reception of the Prince of Wales on Wednesday next. The President is anxious to do all in his power to pay proper respect to the heir of the British crown, but he is troubled as to the programme, lest he should overdo the matter. It has been determined that the President and Mayor shall receive our Royal guest at the depôt, and escort him to the Executive mansion. A dinner will be given him by each functionary, and the Prince will hold a levee in the East Room for the benefit of our citizens.

Letters received from reliable sources in Maine, charge that the Administration Party in that State, acting under orders from Washington, voted with the Republican Party; and that the Bell and Everett men also sympathized with them, and cheered vociferously as the Democratic defeats were announced.

Official dispatches announce that Mr. CLAY had received a proposition from the Peruvian Government for the settlement of all outstanding questions between that Government and ours, which he had forwarded to the Department of State. Mr. CLAY'S dispatches have not yet arrived. Q.

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

Gen. Walker and Col. Rudler not to be Shot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The schooner *Taylor*, from Truxillo, reports that Gen. WALKER is safe and will return by the next vessel. Both he and Col. RUDLER would have been released immediately if they had claimed American citizenship or British protection. It is certain that neither of them will be shot, the British declaring that they would not permit it.

ANOTHER LAKE DISASTER.

Loss of the Schooner St. Mary, with all on Board.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

There is every reason to believe that, on the night of the disaster of the *Lady Elgin*, another vessel was lost, with all on board. The schooner *St. Mary* left here on that day, bound for Cedar River, and has not been heard from since. She had on board some lady passengers, and five men, besides Capt. BENNETT, mate and cook. Since she left another vessel has been to Cedar River, but heard nothing of the missing schooner.

Loss of the Steamer A. B. Chambers.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Steamer *A. B. Chambers*, bound hither, with a valuable cargo, sunk on Monday night, near the mouth of the Missouri River. The boat and cargo are supposed to be a total loss. The boat was valued at $25,000, and is insured for $20,000 in Philadelphia and Harrisburgh. No lives were lost.

Efforts to Effect a Fusion in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Executive Committees of both wings of the Democracy meet here on the 5th of October next, and will endeavor to effect a fusion. The *Enquirer* hopes that the union of the two wings will be effected by the withdrawal of Mr. DOUGLAS, but fears that this proposition comes too late. Mr. YANCEY addresses the National Democracy on Monday next.

Melee Among the Democrats in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the Democracy held mass meetings in this city last night. While Judge HALLIBURTON was addressing the Breckinridge gathering, the Douglas men made an attempt to break up the meeting, and during the *melée* that ensued two Breckinridge Democrats were slightly stabbed. The *Bulletin* calls upon the Breckinridge Democracy to hold themselves prepared for like demonstrations in the future, and to shoot or arrest all those who seek to deprive them of their privileges.

Congressional Nomination.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Hon. SOLOMON G. HAVEN was to-day nominated by acclamation for Congress from the Thirty-second District by the Democrats.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The Convention for the Thirtieth Congressional District, consisting of Genesee, Yyoming and Alleghany counties, met at Warsaw to-day, and unanimously re-nominated Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK by acclamation. All of the counties were fully represented.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Bell and Everett Conventions to-day made the following nominations for Congress:

First District, DANIEL FISCHER, of Edgartown.
Third District, EDMUND P. TILESTON, of Dorchester.
Sixth District, ORIS P. LORD, of Salem.
Seventh District, LUTHER V. BELL, of Charlestown
Eighth District, WINTHROP FAULKNER, of Acton.

Judge MARSTON, of Barnstable, has received the Bell and Everett nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, in place of EDWARD DICKINSON, declined.

The Bell and Everett men, to-night, nominated Hon. Wm. APPLETON for Congress from the Fifth District.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 26.

AUGUSTUS GREEN, of Mercer, was this day unanimously nominated by the Democrats as candidate for Congress for the Second District, composed of the counties of Ocean, Monmouth, Burlington and Mercer.

United States Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The argument on the motion in the Elliot *vs.* Van Vorst case was concluded, and the Court took up a jury case between the same parties, which is still before the Court. The Grand Jury have been engaged all day in the examination of a large number of witnesses, namely: Capt. Jonas Webb, of schooner *Thomas E. French*; Capt. Thos. Bennet, of schooner *Gem*; Capt. John P. Cole, of sloop *Scranton*; Capt. J. B. Gedney, of sloop *Republic*; Henry W. Wilson John P. Haybook, Dr. John E. Guidor, Spencer Foote, Jacob Z. Marinus, James M. Ayres, George C. Clark, Wm. Jacobus, James Talimage, Thomas Schenck, Elizabeth Schenck, William Weaver.

Finding that Capt. FRENCH, of the sloop *Lucinda*, was not in attendance, as well as several witnesses from Brooklyn, N. Y., the Grand Jury applied to the Court, who directed processes to be issued for said witnesses, and then adjourned to Friday week.

Several of the witnesses being aged and sick, and living at considerable distances, it is thought they will not be able to attend this term, and that a special Term will have to be directed by the Court for the trial of this case.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

A murder was committed on the Fair grounds yesterday. The cause principally was liquor. DANIEL HAYARD was arrested on the charge of committing the crime.

BERNARD SHERHAN was shot on Sunday night by DANIEL QUINLAN. He died on Monday from the effects of the wound. The murderer escaped.

HATCHER has been sentenced at St. Joseph to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for 18 years for enticing a free negro woman from Kansas and trying to sell her

names unknown, were found murdered and thrown over a bluff ten miles north of this place. They are supposed to have been dead a week. Parties are in pursuit of the murderers. The victims were traveling towards St. Louis, and it is thought were murdered by a man and woman who were seen with them.

Two More Slavers Captured.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

A brig, name unknown, but supposed to be the *Storm King*, has arrived here in charge of Lieut. A. K. HUGHES, United States Navy, 31 days from Monrovia. She was captured by the steamer *San Jacinto*, Aug. 8, 200 miles off the Congo River, with 619 negroes on board, who were landed at Monrovia.

The prize ship *Erie* was captured by the steamer *Mohican*, Aug. 8, and had arrived at Monrovia with over 800 negroes aboard, in charge of Lieut. DONEGAN.

Indian Fight.

OMAHA, N. T., Tuesday, Sept. 25.

It is rumored here that the Pawnee and Sioux Indians have had another fight near the Pawnee Reserve. Thirteen Sioux and one Pawnee are reported killed. Agent GILLIS has gone out to quell the disturbance.

Naval.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, for Pensacola and Vera Cruz, went to sea yesterday afternoon. She made the run from Fort Mifflin to Cape May in seven hours.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

The schooner *J. Raymond*, from Albany for Boston, capsized yesterday in the bay; crew saved.

An unknown brig was off Highland Light to-day, dismasted, and drifting to sea.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

There was a large sale of WOOL, to-day, at the Manufacturers' Exchange. The attendance was large, but the number of Eastern manufacturers present was not so great as at the last sale. A considerably larger number of Philadelphians, however, were on hand. The prices for the lower and medium grades were fully sustained. The fine and extra fine qualities sold at good rates. Three hundred and fifty thousand pounds were sold at the following prices: Medium Fleece, 35c.@41½c.; fine medium 47c.@50c.; good medium 44c.; extra, 46½c.@47½c.; double extra, 48c.; extra Fleece, 49½c.@53c.; common to medium, 33c.@41c.; and unwashed, 27½c.@28c.; common to quarter-blood, 37½c.@40c.; old ditto, 41c.; choice tub, 40c.@42c.; Lambs, 33½c.@44c.; Western Pulled, 27½c.@31c.; Unwashed Texas, 23c.; extra Wisconsin Fleece, 45½c.; Cape, unwashed, 27c.@28½c.; Lisbon, unwashed, 10c.; black and white unwashed, 15½c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT in active demand for Spring and Club, and market better; sales 32,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; 20,000 bush. do. at $1 01; 41,000 bush. Milwaukee Club, part afloat, at $1 06; 17,500 bush. do. at $1 07; 3,000 bush. Canada Club at $1 06. CORN market better; sales 30,000 bush. at 53½c.@54c. OATS less firm; sales 3,000 bush. at 27½c. WHISKY quiet; sales 50 bbls. at 21½c. CANAL FREIGHTS, 60c. on Flour; 17c. on Wheat; 16c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 84,000 bush. Wheat; 60,000 bush. Corn; 6,000 bush Oats; 12,000 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—153,000 bush. Wheat; 16,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 50 for extra State. WHEAT—Market better, but buyers are not plenty at the advance; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 12; 6,000 bushels Prime No. 2 do. at $1 10, and a small lot Winter Red Western at $1 16. CORN unchanged; sales 3,500 bushels Illinois at 58c. BARLEY a shade higher; sales 6,000 bushels Canadian at 76c. RYE and OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged at 60c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c.@10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,036 bbls. Flour, 104,700 bushels Wheat, 6,100 bushels Oats, 23,600 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—7,632 bbls. Flour, 53,700 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Oats, 48,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales 74,000 bush., at 86c.@87½c. for No. 1 Spring; 83c.@86½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm; sales 31,000 bush., at 39c., in store. *Receipts*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bush. Wheat, 28,000 bush. Corn, 18,500 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—300 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bush. Wheat, 104,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS unsettled; vessels are asking 13c. on Wheat to Buffalo, but with no engagements. Sight Exchange on New-York firm, at 1 ⅛ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

FLOUR active, with large sales of City Mills, at $5 50, and Howard-street and Ohio, at $5 62½. WHEAT dull. CORN dull. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE firm and active at 14¼c.@15½.; stock of Rio, 3,500 bags. WHISKY dull at 22½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 9,500 bales, at irregular prices. FLOUR very dull; sales of superfine at $6 20@$6 25. WHISKY—sales of raw at 24c. Other articles generally unchanged.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Sept. 25.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 700 bales, at 10c.@10½c.; sales of three days, 2,900 bales. Receipts of three days, 6,330 bales. The rest of the market unchanged.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE HIGH BRIDGE CROTON PIPES.

REPLY OF THE CROTON BOARD TO THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

Yesterday morning the Mayor received a reply from the Croton Board to his letter, published in the TIMES on Saturday last. We republish the letter, with the rejoinder:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

To the Croton Aqueduct Board:

GENTLEMEN: I have been directed by his Honor the Mayor to say, that though your communication of this date is disrespectful in tone and false in facts, he replies so far as to say that he withdraws any objection which, in your opinion, he has heretofore made to the Croton Aqueduct Department proceeding with any public work under their charge, in any mode the Board deems desirable for the public interests, consistent with law. Respectfully, J. B. AULD, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 25, 1860.

To His Honor, Fernando Wood, Mayor:

SIR: Your communication of the 22d inst., through your clerk, was received on the same day, and while we confess surprise at its tone, we shall endeavor, in reply, to preserve the respect due to your position as well as to ourselves. In answer to yours of the 21st inst., in which the engineers and others of this department were charged with neglect, we gave the reasons why the pipes at the High Bridge were uncovered, and gave them correctly; this is fully shown by the following extracts from the minutes of the Croton Board:

On the 18th of May, the following resolution passed the Croton Board:

Whereas, A question has arisen as to the legality of the resolution under which this Board is now proceeding with the improvements at High Bridge, and lowering the main pipes on the Eighth-avenue by days' work instead of by contract:

Resolved, That until His Honor, the Mayor, decides whether he will approve of the prosecution of the work in its present form, all the said work at the High Bridge and Eighth-avenue be suspended.

The resolution of May 16 was passed at the suggestion of the President of the Croton Board, who stated that in conversation with him you had expressed doubts as to the legality of doing the work by the day; and that, from the tenor of those conversations, he inferred that you would not sign the warrants drawn for the prosecution of the work in that manner. Being desirous of avoiding any difficulty, the work was immediately stopped, and you were notified of the passage of the resolution and its cause. That cause was obviously that you might have an opportunity of investigating the merits of the case. You responded almost immediately to that portion of the resolution referring to the Eighth-avenue main, where the same question of legality was involved as at the High Bridge; and had you thought it as advisable to act as promptly in favor of the latter improvement, that work would at this time have been far advanced toward completion, instead of requiring, as now, the operations of another season.

Thus, it will be seen, that on the 16th of May, notice was given to you of the suspension of the work and of the causes thereof, and of the intention of the Board to prevent action on your part; that on the 31st of May your attention was called to the continued suspension of the work, and to the necessity of its prompt renewal; and you were also asked whether you would countersign the requisitions drawn for such expenses as would be incurred in prosecuting such portions of the work as, in the judgment of the Board, it would be utterly unsafe to allow to be done by contract. On the 20th of June your attention was again called to the facts—that the work was still suspended; that the bridge and gate-house were in an exposed condition; that if the work was to be abandoned the covering material which had been removed should be replaced as a protection; that if the work was to be prosecuted, no time was to be lost; that the delay already experienced would make additional expense necessary; that further delay would make it impossible to get the pipe-work in such a state of forwardness as to be available during the coming Winter; and that, with the certainty of an increased consumption of water, with a supply no greater than that of last Winter, the difficulties and risks heretofore encountered would be proportionally magnified. You were again asked if you would sign the warrants for the work, and were also invited to visit the site of the proposed work, in company with the Board, in the belief that a personal examination of the same would tend to remove your objections to the resumption of the work.

To neither of the communications was any answer received, and on the 28th June the Engineer-in-Chief called on you in person to again urge upon you the necessity for prompt action in the matter, and to make such verbal explanations as you might require. He at that time requested your decision in writing, which you promised without delay. Having now noticed as far as we can permit ourselves to do the term which you apply to statements which are matters of public record, we proceed to the latter part of your communication of the 22d inst. You say "that you withdraw any objections which in your (our) opinion you have heretofore made to the Croton Aqueduct Department proceeding with any public work under their charge, in any mode the Board deems desirable for the public interests consistent with law."

We understand, therefore, that you withdraw your refusal to countersign the warrants for the improvement of High Bridge by days' work. If we be mistaken in this conclusion, we beg to be corrected at your earliest convenience. Without such correction we shall consider it our duty to proceed with such work as may be necessary for the protection of the bridge during the coming Winter. This is all the work which at this late period of the season can be undertaken. The greater part of the work, viz.: the construction of the large pipe, has been under contract for some time. That portion of the work which it is unsafe to perform by contract is the disconnection of the old pipes from the gate-house, and their reconnection therewith by other entrances, and also the connection of the two ends of the large pipe now under construction with the gate-houses at its extremities. This work cannot be done during the present season. Before the necessary castings and other preparations could be completed, the season will be so far advanced as to make it utterly unsafe to disturb the masonry of the gate-houses. Very respectfully your obedient servants,

THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN.

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, the salary of Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel of the Board, was raised from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, to take effect from the 1st of January, last.

There have been 1,837 arrivals during the week; receipts for commutation, $5,612; balance in bank, $8,440 34.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A LIGHTERMAN DROWNED—CARELESSNESS OF THE CAPTAIN OF A TUG-BOAT.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 30, N. R., upon the body of PATRICK QUIGLEY, an Irishman, aged 35, who was drowned on Friday last, by the capsizing of the lighter *Suffolk*. It appears from the testimony of CORNELIUS DOCHERTY, a hand on board the lighter, that on the day the occurrence transpired, deceased and himself were on board their vessel at the foot of Jay-street, N. R. They desired to haul the lighter to the next pier, and got out a line for that purpose. They had partially accomplished their design when the steamboat *Aurora* came out of the dock and hailed them to get out of the way. The Captain of the steamer was requested to wait a few moments, but he did not comply, and his vessel came in contact with the lighter's hawser which was fastened to the capstan, and the effect was to capsize her. Witness extricated himself from the lighter, but QUIGLEY was caught in the rigging and drowned. A verdict of death by drowing was returned.

A MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED BY HIS BROTHER.—TIMOTHY and JOHN SHEEHAN, brothers, residing in Park-street, near the Five Points, engaged in a dispute yesterday afternoon upon some unimportant topic, and JOHN finally became so exasperated that he drew a knife and inflicted deep wounds in the side, breast and abdomen of his opponent. An alarm was raised, and Officers CARR and JUDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the ruffian, who was subsequently committed to prison by Justice KELLY pending the result of the injuries he had caused. The sufferer was conveyed to the New-York Hospital and placed under the care of the House Surgeon. His condition is very critical.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—ANN MCCARTHY, a child 5 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on Tuesday afternoon, when she fell from the roof of the House of Industry, Five Points. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body and it was shown that during the temporary absence of the child's mother, who resides in the establishment her little one got on the roof and accidentally fell into the yard.

SUICIDE OF A DRUGGIST.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, JOHN WILHELM BIERWITH, a druggist, residing at No. 122 East Twenty-eighth-street, committed suicide by poisoning himself. As soon as his condition became known, measures were taken to nullify the effects of the dose, but they proved of no avail. The motive which prompted the act has not as yet been revealed.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A middle-aged man was found drowned yesterday at the foot of Charles-street, North River. On his person were found naturalization papers, made out for JAMES CLEARY, which is supposed to be the name of the drowned individual. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, DANIEL HOLLAND, coxswain of the Harbor Police, was promoted to a Sergeantcy in the same arm of the service. THOMAS BYRNES, patrolman of the Twenty-first Precinct, was dismissed from the force for having been asleep on his post.

OIL WELLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—See an important discovery advertised in last column thus headed.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Annual Convention of the Diocese of New-York.

OPENING SERMON OF REV. DR. COIT, OF TROY—ORGANIZATION.

The annual Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York commenced its session in St. John's Church, Varick-street, yesterday morning. The customary devotional exercises were conducted by the Right Reverend HORATIO POTTER, Provisional Bishop, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Victoria, Dr. LITTLEJOHN, who read morning prayer, and Drs. WHITE and RUDDER, who read the lessons. Drs. CUTLER, BROWN, J. C. SMITH, MCVICKAR, S. H. WESTON and CREIGHTON occupied seats in the chancel.

The annual opening sermon, previous to communion, was preached by Rev. Dr. COIT, of Troy, who took for his text the thirteenth verse of the third chapter of Ezra:

"So that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people; for the people shouted with a loud shout, and the noise was heard afar off."

At 2½ o'clock the Convention was called to order by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, who, previous to commencing the business of the day, took occasion to address the members briefly, invoking the divine blessing upon them and the diocese. He expressed the utmost gratification with his recent visit to Europe, and acknowledged his obligations to many members of the Mother Church for their kind attentions. Under these circumstances, he said, in conclusion, it gave him great pleasure to say that the interest and pleasure of this meeting would be greatly enhanced by the presence of their Right Reverend brother the Lord Bishop of Victoria, whom he had the satisfaction of presenting to the Convention. [[The Convention simultaneously rose at this point to receive the distinguished visitor.] The Bishop further announced that their guest, though hardly recovered from his recent voyage from the East, would some time to-day avail himself of a break in the order of business to tell them something about the Church on the other side of the water.

The roll of clericul delegates was then called, the credentials of the lay delegates handed in, and the lay roll called, and about two hundred and fifty clerical and one hundred and fifty lay delegates answered to their names. The full Convention consists of three hundred clerical and nine hundred lay delegates.

Dr. EIGENBRODT, first Secretary, offered a resolution welcoming the Bishop of Victoria, and inviting him to a seat beside the chairman. It passed *nem. con.*

The vote by ballot was dispensed with, and Dr. EIGENBRODT was made Secretary *viva voce*, and CHAS. N. S. ROWLAND Treasurer. The Secretary announced that he had appointed Rev. THEODORE A. EATON Assistant Secretary, and would avail himself of the services of Rev. W. G. FARRINGTON.

The President then announced the Standing Committees on Incorporation of Churches, Diocesan Fund, Treasurer's Report, Theological Seminary and Canons, and also the Inspectors of Election.

The following Churches applied for admission to the Diocesan Convention: St. Paul's, Newburgh; Salem, Washington Co. Church of the Atonement; Church of the Redeemer, Northampton; St. Matthew's, Brooklyn; St. John's, Greenfield; Christ Church, Ramapo. The applications were referred to the Committee on Incorporation of Churches.

The Convention adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

In the evening the Provisional Bishop was called upon at his residence by a number of members of the Convention, who congratulated him on his safe return from Europe.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Two burglars entered the house of Mr. YOUNG, corner of Gold and Concord streets, Tuesday afternoon, and after collecting about $200 worth of valuables, were about taking their departure, when their presence was discovered by Mrs. YOUNG. She seized one of the burglars, and in the struggle which followed he dragged her down a flight of stairs. The noise attracted the attention of Officers KELLY and GAYNOR, of the Second Precinct Police, who arrived in time to capture both thieves and recover the stolen property.

THE MURDERER OF GEORGE SIMONSON.—An application has been made to Gov. MORGAN for the pardon of PATRICK LALLY, who was sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing two years ago for killing GEORGE SIMONSON in Pierrepont-street.

[Advertisement.]

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, Author of *The Fallacy of Cauterization Exposed*, treats Nervous Debility and all affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. Varicocele radically cured by a new and painless process. (See his late Work on Special diseases.) No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is so far in advance of all other places of amusement in New-York that nobody thinks of overlooking it in their searches for the curious or amusing.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MY BOY CAPABLE OF DOING?—Have his head examined. FOWLER & WELLS can tell you what trade or business he will be most successful in, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"THE NATIONAL GUARD."—This popular hat is pronounced by all to be unsurpassed for an undress hat. For sale only at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The healing properties of HOLLOWAY'S Ointment have passed to a proverb. No matter what the cause or nature of the ulcer or old sore, the effect of the Ointment is immediate and certain.

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of

COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Most Patent Medicines are humbugs; but Dr. TOBIAS warrants his VENETIAN LINIMENT to do all he recommends it for, or the money will be refunded by his agents. One will be found in every village in the State. If you have a pain or ache try a bottle; it stops pain instantly. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.
Salt River Distilleries, established 1839.
We are the Sole Agents for the above noted and long-established brand of Whisky, in cases only. Orders for the above, in barrels, should be directed simply S. T. Suit's Salt River Distilleries, Kentucky. Orders for case Whisky to us. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for ladies at $3 50; house slippers, 75c. to $1. A large and extensive assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and children, at moderate prices.
CAHILL & WOOD, No. 627 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Mott's Chemical Pomade.—This admirable preparation causes the hair or whiskers, however gray, to assume a dark rich color. Persons whose hair has become prematurely gray should at once use this Pomade, and have it restored to its orinal color. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere, and by PENFOLD, PARKER MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway,
Approved alike by families, dress-makers, shirt-makers, gaiter-fitters, vest-makers and tailors generally, are the only machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs and Toupees.—Light, durable, elegant and perfect fits. Partings unshakable. No turning up behind. Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., wholesale and retail, 290 Broadway, next to A. T. Stewart & Co.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Ladies, Attention!
Misses' and Children's Fancy Hats,
The largest and handsomest variety in the City. Gent's and Boy's Hats and Caps, ditto.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

White, the Hatter, has introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hats of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Remarkable for its simplicity."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Price $30. Office No. 508 Broadway.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

GIBSON—LATHROP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Dr. Prentice, JAMES R. GIBSON to MARY C., daughter of the late Dwight Lathrop, all of this City.

GORDON—VIELE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. W. Rankin, Mr. WILLIAM GORDON to Miss HANNAH D. VIELE, daughter of Stephen Viele, Esq.

PALMEDO—GOPEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. H. Carlichs, WM. PALMEDO, M. D., to Miss ADA GOPEL, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—CRANFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at the 1st-place M. E. Church, by Rev. George Taylor, Mr. MORRIS HILL SMITH to Miss KEZIA, daughter of Robert Cranford, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

COLGAN—ADDISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept 26, by Rev. J. Hummel, Dr. JOSEPH P. COLGAN to ELIZABETH ADDISON, all of Brooklyn.

OGDEN—GRACIE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, DAYTON OGDEN, of New-York, and ESTHER, daughter of Archibald Gracie, Esq.

STEINLE—DUNN.—In Kingstown, Ind., on Saturday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Marian, Mr. FREDERICK STEINLE, Jr., of this City, to Miss GUSSIE DUNN, of the former place.

DIED.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her father, No. 105 West 28th-st., of consumption, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Robert and Margaret Hunter, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 28th, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MONEYPENNY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, Ann, widow of Thomas Monneypenny, aged 65 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., at 1½ P. M., on Thursday. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, Mrs. ELMIRA B., wife of Samuel Van Benschoten, aged 39 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 Carlton-av., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BOERUM.—At Flushing, L. I., on Monday, after a lingering illness, MARIA JANE, wife of Jacob B. Boerum, aged 49 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Flushing, without further invitation.

ROBB.—In Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, after a short illness, KATE A. CRANE, wife of Chas. Robb, and only daughter of David D. Crane, in her 32d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 61 West 10th-st., on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery for interment.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 26, ANNIE BUCK, wife of Frederic R. Fowler, and daughter of Sylvanus Lothrop, of Pittsburgh.

Her remains will be taken to Pittsburgh for interment.

RILLEY.—In Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, of inflammation on the brain, Mrs. MARY C., wife of Mr. William T. Rilley, and daughter of Dr. C. W. Rubey, of Westport, Conn.

☞ Albany, N. Y., and Westerly, R. I., papers please copy.

CHRYSTIE.—At Clifton Hill, Lebanon, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, Mrs. SUSAN CHRYSTIE, wife of Rev. James Chrystie, in the 73d year of her age, in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest; or the agent will return the money. See that every bottle is signed S. T. Tobias. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 Times Office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 459, Sept. 26, 1860.
60, 61, 32, 1, 64, 34, 16, 38, 13, 41, 44, 9, 33.
Class No. 460, Sept. 26, 1860.
71, 23, 26, 35, 52, 46, 45, 21, 42, 56, 61, 16, 2, 15.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 26, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDEPENDENT,
OF THIS WEEK, IS JUST OUT,
Opening with a
NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,
BY
MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,
Entitled
"SUMMING UP IN ITALY,"
"Inscribed to Intelligent Publics Out of It."

This is one of the most terse, graphic and original contributions which Mrs. Browning has ever made to the INDEPENDENT, to whose columns she is a Special Contributor.

"THE FIRST STEP ASTRAY,"
An admirable article, by
REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
which no young man can read without being made the better for it.

"FREE SOIL,"
BY
BAYARD TAYLOR.

Not a political discussion, as one might suppose from the title, but an account of the author's farm among the Pennsylvania Quakers, and an announcement that it shall be Free Soil for all his friends, and for all the world, shut out only against such as shall feel themselves personally referred to in the sign on the gate-post—"No Bores Admitted Here."

"THE STRUGGLE OF 1860,"
A graphic political article by
HORACE GREELEY,
Having reference to the present Presidential struggle, and going as straight to the point at issue as an arrow to a target.

JOHN B. GOUGH AND THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION,"
BY
REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER,
Giving some amusing incidents of Mr. GOUGH'S oratorical tour through England and Scotland.

A SERMON,
BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
From the text, "May grow up into Him in all things, which is the head, even Christ." This sermon was preached on the occasion of the last communion in Plymouth Church.

"THE FEAR OF MAN,"
An article pertinent to the times, with illustrative incidents, by
REV. LEMUEL GROSVENOR,
Of Pomfret, Conn.

"A POET TO A PROPHET,"
Being a scrap from an album, addressed to Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, by
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A Poem,
"TO CHARLES SUMNER."
By
A DAUGHTER OF ROWLAND HILL.

"A WORD FOR THE GOVERNOR'S EARS;
OR,
PETER TITELMANN RAISED FROM THE DEAD,"
Being an account of a Modern Inquisition within Forty Miles of New-York,
By
THEODORE TILTON.

"A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,"
From its origin in a Newburyport Stage-coach, Thirty-five years ago,
By
REV. NATHANIEL BOUTON, D. D.,
Of Concord, N. H.

A Page of Interesting Reading for the Family, and especially for the Children, is given in the INDEPENDENT every week.

The Editorial Department has its usual variety of able articles, opening this week with a leader on
"THE UNITARIAN ESTIMATE OF THEODORE PARKER."

THE INDEPENDENT is published EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, and is furnished for Two Dollars a year, by mail, to all persons residing out of New-York and Brooklyn. To persons residing in either of these cities, it is delivered at their doors by carriers, at Two Dollars and a Half. Address all letters to
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
Specimen copies sent gratuitously to any address.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

NO REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND!
THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY'S
VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY.
PRICE;
Beautifully colored, $5 per dozen—former price, $5.
Plain $4 per dozen—former price $4.
Unequaled inducements still offered the trade.
PAUL & CURTIS, Agents,
No. 594 Broadway.
A complete catalogue now ready, sent on application.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
("WILDER'S PATENT.")
The *best* article made, *perfectly reliable* in both the above qualities. Also
W. W. BACON'S BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFE,
SECURED BY
COVERT'S PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK.
We have on hand at our NEW STORE, No. 335 Broadway, a large and complete assortment of the above Safes, to which we invite the attention of the public.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publisher LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c.,
In plain white or richly decorated
FRENCH CHINA,
For sale in great variety.
Also, sets painted to order, with Coats of Arms, Crests, or Initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINE
where you can exchange it if not suited.
All of the best varieties on hand
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE EMPORIUM,
No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. ROSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

TO POLITICAL CLUBS.
LANTERNS of all kinds, shapes, sizes and colors, in tin, brass or copper, furnished at short notice. Also, RUBY BANNER LANTERNS to head parades.
WELLS & AIKMAN, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

PLATED TEA-SETS, 6 PIECES FOR $20.—Some new styles very rich TEA SETS, six pieces for $20—usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine Plated Ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (20 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, NO. 2,
READY THIS MORNING. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CONTENTS of the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, (ready this morning.)

TALES OF FACT AND FICTION.
"Don't be Too Sure; or, Hunting for a Bride." By a Confidential Clerk. A New-York Story.
Mr. Munson's new Tale, "The Carlisle Heritage," continued, with increasing interest.
In the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 2, now ready.

POETRY.
"Viva Italia!" By Joseph Barber.
"The Sleeping Peri." By J. R. Dix.
In the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 2, now ready.

BIOGRAPHY.
"Professor Agassiz," in the "Corner for Celebrities."
In the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 2, now ready.

THE DRAMA.
"Edwin Forrest as an Actor."
In the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL, No. 2, now ready.

MUSIC, TWO PAGES.
Sacred Song of "Too Late, Too Late," by Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate of England. Published in London at Five Shillings—published entire in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL at Three Cents. Now ready.

HISTORY AND TRAVEL.
"The Hunting Grounds of the Old World."
"Longfellow's Birth-place."
"The Modern Turk."
"Glorious Sight from a Balloon."
"Queen Mary's Time."
"A Brahmin's

INSTRUCTION.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In reply to various inquiries, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO, whose rehearsals of Shakespeare's Plays from memory have been so highly eulogized by the Press of New-York and the adjacent cities, begs to inform the managers of lyceums and other literary institutions throughout the country, that he is ready to receive proposals for the delivery of his dramatic entertainments during the ensuing Fall and Winter season.

Mr. TASISTRO being the inventor of an entirely new system for acquiring a perfect knowledge of any language within

AN INCREDIBLY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME,

will be happy at any time to attend classes which may be formed either for the study of the French, Spanish or Italian languages, or by foreigners for the purpose of perfecting themselves in English, especially as regards the art of speaking correctly and with fluency.

Mr. TASISTRO having been the official translator and interpreter of the Government at Washington for several years, and therefore fully versed in all the intricacies of legal phraseology, likewise offers his services as translator of foreign languages, especially to the proprietors of leading newspapers, who necessarily require expedition as well as accuracy in the rendition of foreign news into English on the arrival of every European mail.

Address the advertiser, care of Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S
ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
or, nature's practical method for teaching languages.
Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.
NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.
The classes for 1859-61, will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 1,
and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,
in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 3 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

MADAME C. MEARS | BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Bruning's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that equal those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. Y. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 15th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to Rev. C. F. HANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.
No. 283 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MORRHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

$120 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.)
Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; Mr. Marlon Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. [For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

APTOMMAS' NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
conducted as a private European family,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES' ACCOMMODATIONS,
and also to afford a home for those who desire to pursue their studies under eminent artists in New-York City, without being subjected to the ordinary rules and restrictions of boarding-schools.

EVERY-DAY LESSONS (fifty in the quarter,) adopted as the only effective mode of teaching. For prospectus apply to Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 906 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH REDEWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Dowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Pyke's, No. 394 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 48th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Schooley Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, Prof. Henry Coppée, College; Rector Trinity Church, N. Y., and present patrons. Circulars at Crowell's, No. 699 Broadway, Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE Banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by Mattano, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries. Send circulars and call at Mr. BROWNE'S, No. 519 Broadway.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 2 West 33d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON, For personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 12. Circulars at Carter's, No. 339 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

HOBART HALL, NO. 25 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open SUNDAY, Sept. 23, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 27? Broadway, corner 19th-st., (Union Square.) Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Carleton's, No. 365 Broadway, and at No. 20 24-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 253 West 19th-st., is now open. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received on reasonable terms. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL AND MR. MILLS respectfully announce that their School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 22d-st., is now organized and ready for the reception of pupils. A Preparatory School forms a part of the organization.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 3 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 822 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 72 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Academic year commenced Sept. 11.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 49 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the establishment, as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation. References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer enlarged and improved accommodations to her pupils.

A large and well-arranged room on the first floor will be devoted to gymnastic purposes, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercises, under the direction of a competent instructress.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERARY SOCIETY FOR LADIES.

FRENCH LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY FOR GENTLEMEN.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT
Begs to announce the opening of the above Societies for 1860-'61, and to call the general attention to the advantages they offer to ladies and gentlemen fond of literary pursuits, or anxious to improve or keep up their knowledge of the French language and literature.

For circulars, terms of subscription and full particulars apply at the Professor's Rooms, No. 563 Broadway, New-York, or No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NAZARETH HALL,
NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.
The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.

TERMS, $150, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $16 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.

Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 12 EAST 30TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLANDS English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 60 West 33d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

EVENING SCHOOLS—EDUCATION FREE TO ALL.—The public are hereby informed that evening schools for both males and females will be opened at the school-houses herein designated on MONDAY, Oct. 1, for the emancipation of those whose ages or avocations prevent them from attending Day School. Experienced and well qualified teachers have been employed, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these schools in an efficient manner, and thus afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Parents, guardians and employers are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Executive Committee on Evening Schools in their efforts to secure the attendance of those for whose education these schools were established, by affording those in their employ the requisite time to be prompt at the opening exercises of the school, and by otherwise encouraging their attendance. They will thus improve the condition of very many who only require an education to render them valuable citizens, and whose only means of obtaining it are through the medium of the Evening Schools. Applications for admission must be made at the school-rooms as soon as the schools are opened.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 28, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
5.	No. 44, Corner North Moore and Varick sts.
6.	No. 23, City Hall-place, near Pearl-st.
7.	No. 31 Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
9.	No. 3, No. 40 Morton-st., near Hudson.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 36, North-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., near Third-av.
13.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
14.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
15.	No. 34, Broome-st., between Sheriff and Willett.
16.	No. 30, Baxter-street, near Grand.
16.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 13, Houston-st., near Essex.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Thirty-fifth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 49, Thirty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.
22.	No. 51, Forty-fourth-st., near Ninth-av.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Wards.	School Houses.
1.	No. 29, Greenwich-st., near Rector.
4.	No. 1, William-st., near Duane.
6.	No. 24, Elm-st., near Leonard.
7.	No. 31, Monroe-st., near Montgomery.
8.	No. 38, Clark-st., near Broome.
10.	No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester.
11.	No. 15, Fifth-st., near Avenue C.
12.	No. 37, Eighty-seventh-st., Yorkville.
12.	No. 43, Manhattanville.
12.	No. 39, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., Harlem.
13.	No. 34, Broome-st., near Sheriff.
14.	No. 30, Mott-st., near Spring.
16.	No. 35, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
16.	No. 11, Seventeenth-st., near Eighth-av.
17.	No. 19, Fourteenth-st., near First-av.
18.	No. 50, Twentieth-st., near Second-av.
19.	No. 18, Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av.
20.	No. 33, Twenty-eighth-st., near Ninth-av.
21.	No. 14, Twenty-seventh-st., near Second-av.
22.	No. 17, Forty-seventh-st., near Eighth-av.

Also,

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.
(Males and Females.)

School House No. 5—Laurens-st., near Broome.
School House No. —18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on Monday, Jan. 7, 1861.

ANDREW L. BYRNE,
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
THOMAS FARLEY,
JAMES MARRINER,
JARED A. TIMPSON,
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1860.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French day and boarding-school, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Complete course of studies. French, Spanish and German taught without extra charges. New scholars admitted only under 14 years of age. Juvenile Department under Mme. LESPINASSE'S care.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Issacs & Phinney, Dery & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.

JOSEPH MARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,234 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

P. M. W. BEDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys, No. 846 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS P. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 17 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 20th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 3, 1860. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 408 West 23d-st. Advantages unequalled.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 FIFTH-AV.
TUITION:

Collegiate Department	$20 per quarter.
Academic Department	$16 per quarter.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.	
Advance Class	$12 per quarter.
Primary Class	$8 per quarter.
Infant Class	$6 per quarter.

The usual City charges are made for tuition in the languages, and branches of Female Education not included in the English Course proper.

All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal,
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., No. 437 5th-av.
President.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy. Every effort is put forth to make the pupils comfortable, happy, and to instruct. The mode of instruction is thorough and practical. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO GIVE TUITION in English branches and French, and of great experience in the control and instruction of young children, having been fifteen years in one family, desires a situation. An invalid mother, or a widower with a young family, would find her a desirable assistant. Would undertake the supervision of the household, if desired. No objections to leaving the City. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. C. H., Box No. 170 Times Office.

A GRADUATE OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING, who has had much experience in teaching, and has had charge of a Normal Academy several years, is now ready to resume teaching, and will receive pupils for private instruction in the ancient and modern languages, and other branches; or will engage his service as teacher in a school. Address W. P., Box No. 111 Times Office.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife having had several years' experience in teaching, desire situations in the same institution; the former to teach the Classics and Higher English; the latter vocal and instrumental Music. Both possess a good knowledge of French. Should a favorable position for the gentlemen only be offered, it would be accepted. Address J., box No. 103 Times Office.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, A perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing, and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. S., Union-square Post-office, Broadway. Best references if required.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—AN ENGAGEment wanted as teacher in some institutes or private families, by an artist who has taught the above arts in some of the principal Institutes and private families in this City. Best references given. Terms moderate. Address L. K., No. 45 Bleecker-st.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady wishes to devote two or three hours daily giving instruction in English, (including writing and arithmetic,) French and music. The last branch taught only if desirable. Notes addressed to R. M., Box No. 103 Times Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PHONOGRAPHY, music, or English branches, would be given to adults or children, in part payment for board of two persons, (husband and wife,) in a strictly private family. References of the highest character can be furnished. Address HOME, care of Box No. 149 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family, to instruct in the Engli h branches and music; also, the rudiments of French and Latin, if required; an exceptionable reference exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BENEVOLENT Institution in this City—a plain and single man—to instruct in the common branches for a small compensation and room rent free. An English-man preferred. Address L. H. S., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady—student of the Conservatory at Paris—able to teach singing, piano, music and the French, desires to find a position or some pupils. Address, by note, No. 542 Broadway, to Miss GRIGNON, care of Mr. Urso.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS governess who understands the rudiments of French, to take the entire charge of a boy. Inquire of Judge COWAN, No. 17 East 33d-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROughly competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Address A. H. L., Box No. 211 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.

In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperial, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other ancient dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 356 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall. All the modern dances will be taught in one course of lessons. The new Minuet Quadrille, dedicated to the Prince of Wales: a published description may be had by applying at the Academy. Classes are now forming: Ladies at 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday afternoons; Gentlemen at 8 on Tuesday and Friday evenings: Misses and Masters on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

The opening Soirée on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 8 P. M.

Send for a circular or apply as above.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 25 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., No. 264 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Classes will be open on Thursday, Sept. 27—afternoon and evening. Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays. All the modern and approved dances taught.

N. B.—A grand opening soiree will be given on Thursday, Sept. 27, at 9 o'clock. Apply as above.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 59 West 14th-st., will open Oct. 6, for misses and masters, and on Oct. 11 for gentlemen. School and private classes attended in the City or out of town. Circulars can be had at the Academy.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
$5. $5.

THE ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled

ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.

Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.

The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular. Address

GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary,
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.

P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—FIRST-CLASS IN various styles and colors. Also grained and ornamented. Warranted superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $28 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HOTELS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN,
NEW JERSEY.

The above house will be kept open during the Winter, for the accommodation of those who desire fine shooting, as Schooley's Mountain abounds in game of various kinds. WILLIAM SHARP, Proprietor.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE!

Broadway, corner Houston-st., New-York. Having all the appointments of the best hotels—clean rooms, good fare, prompt attendance and modera e charges.
SAML. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

THE ST. CLAIR HOUSE HAS BEEN RECently furnished, with the view of making it a specialty for gentlemen, including gas, baths, &c. Gents wishing rooms at a moderate price would do well to call at the above house, No. 156 Prince-st.

POLITICAL.

TORCHES. TORCHES. TORCHES.
COLORED SIGNALS, LANTERNS, &c.
Orders for 100 or 5,000 promptly filled at the lowest price, by WILLIAM PORTER,
No. 2,2 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOME ROOMS on the second and third floors, suitable for parlors and bedrooms, to let, either furnished or unfurnished, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, CONvenient to Broadway, consisting of an entire second floor, together or separate, furnished or unfurnished, House with all the modern improvements. Also, a room for a single gentleman. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 722d-av., corner 4th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen can obtain desirable rooms in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, with a private family, by applying, at No. 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY, or a party of gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms and good board at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house has all the modern improvements; references required.

BOARDING—AT NO. 8 WEST WASHINGTON-place; good rooms on first and third floors for a gent and wife or single gent. The house is pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood, convenient to all parts of the City.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a respectable family in 11th Ward; location and house pleasant and good. Address M. S., Box No. 117 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED Large front rooms (first and and second floors) can be secured, with permanent board, in a very desirable location in Jersey City, and but a few blocks from the ferry. Inquire at No. 21 Essex-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board and a large second-story room, in a private family, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh. First-class references given and required.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR ON BROADway, second story, front, three windows and balcony, with bedrooms, bath, closets, &c., and steam heat, to let, with board; private table if desired; in the Smithsonian House; very desirable for a family.

BOARDING.—ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING partial board in an educated English family (private) of Christian principles, will find home comforts by applying at No. 77 Hudson-st., Hoboken. House faces river; not 3 minutes from ferry.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMEN, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 23 West 22d-st. Those who wish home comforts would do well to call. The best references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three young gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board, at No. 83 1st-st., in a respectable American family. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, and single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 50 West 16th-st. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen desiring a comfortable home, may find good rooms with board, at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also, a room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second or third floor, for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Concord-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on first floor, unfurnished; also, one handsome hall bedroom, furnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; one large room and two bedrooms, pleasantly located, from five to seven minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FEW PLEASANT Rooms to rent with full or partial board in a private family. Inquire at No. 134 Oxford-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS AND ROOMS TO LET—To gentlemen, with partial board—A parlor and extension on first floor, and tea suit to room, if required. Also rooms on 2d and 3d floors. House first-class; modern improvements; gas, baths, &c. Genteel, quiet neighborhood, near 5th-av. Apply at No. 25 5th-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant small front rooms can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, $10 to $15 per week. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO VERY large and fine parlors and large bedroom on same floor, which they would like to rent to two or more gentlemen with or without partial board; the house is a few doors west of Broadway and within two blocks of Union-square. Good references given and required. A note to L. P., Box No. 201 Times Office, will receive prompt attention.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by a gentleman, wife, child and servant. A front parlor and bedroom in second floor required, and contiguous to bath-room. Rooms with a private family preferred. Address, with full particulars as to room, location and terms, H. A. D., Box No. 122 Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED—WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen; a large front and back room on second floor; both rooms leading out of the front room; large closets. Will be let together or separate. Call at No. 16 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements, handsomely located, with side windows, pleasant view and air; private table if required. Apply at No. 208 4th-av., southwest corner of 21st-st.

NO. 261 FOURT

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SPAN OF HORSES
AND ENGLISH PHAETON.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a superb span of long-tail, bright bay Horses, 7 years old, each of great beauty, style and action; warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle in every respect, and believed to be as elegant and fine a span as any in the State.

ALSO,

A superb English Park Phaeton, built to order by Alderbest, No. 57 Long-acre, London; has been used but a few times, and is as perfect as new.

ALSO,

An elegant silver-mounted Harness, made by Trainor, to order, in his best manner, as good as new. Also, elegant blankets, whips, &c., &c.

The whole to be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a superb turn-out, the above offers an opportunity never before met with. The whole establishment can be seen at the stable of Mr. Reeves, No. 14 East 19th-st., until the day of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by
LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.
Large and important sale of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7 o'clock, and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day, and the *Atlanta* at 8½ o'clock, arriving in time for the sale. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Sept. 27, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
25	National Bank	$50	10 Home Insurance	100
20	Bank of America	100	50 Lorillard Insurance	25
10	Empire City Ins	100	20 Williamsburgh City In	50
10	Humboldt Ins	100	58 Chic. & N. W. Railr'd	100
20	Commerce Ins	100	25 Washington Ins	50
45	Col. Marine Ins	100	5 Lamar Ins	100
40	Hope Ins	50	31 Exchange Insurance	30
50	Peter Cooper	20	40 Adriatic Insurance	25
10	Commonwealth Ins	100	40 Beekman Insurance	25
20	Gallatin Ins	50	20 United States Ins	25
40	Fulton Ins	25	1850 Cairo City Prop	100
10	City Ins	70	20 Merchants' Mutual In	100
33	Hamilton Ins	15	50 Jefferson Insurance	30
240	La C. & Mil. R	100	20 Grocers' Ins	50
20	Eagle Ins	40	40 Brooklyn Central R.	50
10	American Ex. Ins	100	70 N. Y. Consolid. Stage	25
6	Resolute Ins	100	40 Imp. and Traders' Ins	50
10	Metropolitan Ins	100	20 Knick. Ice	100
30	Gt. West. Mar. Ins	100	40 Jersey City Ins	50
$10,000	Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mtge. Bonds.			
$10,000	Mt. Vernon R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.			
$2 000	Col., Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mtg. Bonds.			
$10,000	Minnesota State 7 per Cent. Bonds.			
$1,000	Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mtge. Bonds.			

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 1. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very fine pair of bright stone-gray horses, belonging to a lady recently deceased; have been used by her for the past three years; are perfectly kind and gentle in single and double harness; 9 years old, 15.3 hands high, with long tails; very stylish drivers, and not afraid of a locomotive or music; a full warrantee will be given in every particular. Also, an excellent depôt box 3-seat wagon; no top, made to order, very little used, nearly new, and very stylish. Also, a double silver-plated mounted harness. City made to order, and in fine condition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—Large sale of furniture—two handsome mahogany secretary bookcases; rosewood, mahogany, and walnut marble-top dressing bureaus; mahogany bedsteads; mahogany sofas; lounges; parlor and reception chairs; centre and extension tables; hatstands, mantel-clocks; spring and hair mattresses; feather beds; fine paintings and engravings; cutlery; gas chandeliers and brackets; set single harness; stoves; carpets; oil cloths. 20 boxes claret wine, bay rum, &c.

A. P. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF the late Sarah Ann Riley, (deceased,) widow of the late Thomas Riley, of the Museum Hotel. A. P. THOMPSON will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock and continue until all is sold, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 24 Varick-st., corner of Beach, rare curiosities, household and general goods, coins, gold watches, jewelry, &c. For full description get catalogue at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st. Terms cash and delivery each adjournment.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mahogany and other chairs, sofas, mattresses, feather beds, stoves, bedding, curtains, carpets, kitchen-ware, &c.
GOULD & BANKS, Attorneys.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 18th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, to wit: The track of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property, (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c
RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC CARTMEN, EXPRESSMEN AND DRIVERS TO RENEW THEIR LICENSES.—Notice is hereby given that renewals of licenses to keep public carts and express wagons, and to be public cartmen, will be granted at this office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, commencing on MONDAY, the 24th inst. The number must be newly painted on each side of the carts or wagons, according to law, and the carts and wagons brought to the Park, west of City Hall, where they will be inspected, and the old license, after being clecked by the Inspectors, must be presented to the First Marshal for renewal. No license will be renewed after the 31st day of October. By the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here by given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, turner, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860. ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
jel4-law6mTh Administratrix.

BILLIARDS.

GREAT AND TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT in billiard table cushions. We still live, and sell the best cushioned table in the world. Second-hand tables for sale. Please call and examine, or send your orders by mail. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY ME for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties who cut my billiard table cushion in my warerooms. W. H. GRIFFITH, Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.
State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

LAND WARRANTS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLders and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.
HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.
L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.
SUNDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWery, corner of Chatham square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and five per cent. over that amount. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the New-York and Sandy-Hook Telegraph Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at No. 66 Wall-st. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M. Per order. TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Secretary,
No. 66 Wall-st.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 21, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

$40,000—MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS from $1,000 to $10,000, on bond and mortgage on real estate in Brooklyn and New-York. No commission charged. Apply to
SOLOMON L. HULL, No. 18 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. FLOATing Debt Fund Stock, due 1878. Interest payable quarterly, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by
WALLACE & BROTHEAD,
No. 37 Exchange-place.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on first-class improved City property, at six (6) per cent. Apply to
BROWN & HURLBUT, No. 12 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

EAST PENNSYLVANIA R. R. BONDS.—$7,000 of the first mortgage for sale by
LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing of the new Primary School in Oliver-st., in said Ward, with Perley's Patent School furniture, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 609 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 153 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. —MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, all Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 40th edition. 400 pages, and about 100 engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etas Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	3:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point: 7:10, 9:20, and 11 A. M.; 1:20, 3:20, and 6 20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.
An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOUTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7:20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M.; (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10:45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; Emigrant Train from 31st-st., 5:30 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sundays included.)
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 4:15 P. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 1 P. M. and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M. and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 1:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequaled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and SWITZE,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYE, KLY and N BRANDS,
FLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 128 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INFIDEL CONVENTION OF 1860.—THE Infidel Association of America will hold its next annual Convention, commencing SUNDAY, Oct. 7, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, at 10 A. M. The public are invited to attend. Per order
HORACE SEAVER, President.
J. M. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock,
The fast and favorite steamship
TENNESSEE,
Capt. THOMAS FORBES,
Will sail as above from Pier foot of Murray-st.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations for first cabin and steerage passengers,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 68 Murray-st.
The TENNESSEE will leave New-Orleans for Vera Cruz on 15th October.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers, in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.
The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NE

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

[Concluded from First Page.]

welfare. And if we of the East are feeble and imbecile, you in the West will languish and come down to the same common ruin with ourselves. It is therefore that we propose to speak to you on this occasion of what concerns us all; a great political question, which is to be the subject of decision by the American people in the coming canvass.

THE POLICY OF EXTENDING SLAVERY.

We who have come here from the East say that the national policy for the last forty years on [illegible] subject has been erroneous, false, and tends to [illegible] ruin, and that it must be reversed. That policy simply, tersely stated is this: *The policy of the Federal Government has been to extend and fortify African Slave labor in the United States.*

Now let there be no cavil on this point, for many who have maintained the Administration and the party who have carried out this policy, have been unconscious, doubtless, of the nature of the policy they maintained. But it is not a subject of dispute or cavil that has been the policy of the Government of the country for forty years. I will give but one illustration. No man in the nation would have objected or could have objected to the admission of Texas into the Federal Union provided it had been a Free State. No man who objected could have objected but for the reason that she was a Slave State. When the question of annexing Texas tried all the existing parties, and puzzled, bewildered and confounded the statesmen of the country, the question was finally decided, in a short and simple way, by the declaration of the administration of JOHN TYLER, made by Mr. CALHOUN, his Secretary of State, that Texas must be annexed because it was a slaveholding country—it must be annexed with the condition of subdividing it into four Slave States. Texas must be annexed for the purpose of fortifying and defending the institution of Slavery in the United States. This one single fact upon which the parties joined issue, is conclusive. I will not go further in showing that that has been the policy of the country for forty years.

Now I have said that it is our proposition to reverse this policy. Our policy, stated as simply as I have stated that of our adversaries is, *to circumscribe Slavery, and extend free labor or freedom.* Many preliminary objections are raised by those among you and us, who are not prepared to go with us to the acceptance of this issue. They say that they are tired of a hobby and of men of one idea; that the country is too great a country, and has too many interests, to be occupied with one idea alone; besides that it is repulsive, offensive; it is disgusting to have "this eternal negro question" forever forced upon their consideration when they desire to think of white men and other things. It is well perhaps to remove these preliminary objections before we go into an argument.

Now, granting for a moment that there is wisdom in the objection to entertain this eternal negro question, pray, let us ask, who raised, who has kept up, this eternal negro question?

The negro question was put at rest in 1787 by the Fathers of the Republic, and it slept, leaving only for moralists and humanitarians the question of emancipation—a question within the States, and by no means a Federal question. Who lifted it up from the States into the area of Federal politics? Who but the slaveholders in 1820? They demanded that not only Missouri should be admitted as a Slave State, located within the Louisiana purchase; but that Slavery should be declared forever, and was forever, without declaration of law, established and should prevail until the end of time, in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and in every foot of the then newly-acquired domain of the United States? It was the slaveholding power who raised the negro question, and it was the Democratic Party which made an alliance with that power, and which, in the North and in Congress, raised this very offensive question, this so very offensive legislation about negroes instead of legislation about white men.

The question was put at rest by the Compromise of 1850, when, God be praised, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska were saved for freedom, and only Arkansas and Missouri, out of the Louisiana purchase, surrendered to Slavery; and it slept again for fifteen or twenty years, and then the negro question was again introduced into the councils of the Federal Government—and by whom? By the slave power, when it said that "since you have taken Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and left us only Missouri, Arkansas and Florida, out of our newly-acquired possessions, you must now go on and annex Texas, so that we shall have a balance and counterpoise in this Government." Then the Democratic party again were seized with a sudden desire to extend the area of Slavery along the Gulf of Mexico; and, by way of balancing the triumph of Liberty, so as to put manacles and chains on the claws of the conquering eagle of the country!

Who, then, is responsible for the eternal negro question? Still such was the forbearance, the patience, the hope without reason and without justice, of the friends of Freedom throughout the United States, that the eternal negro question would have been at rest then, if it had not again been brought forward into the Federal Councils in the years 1848 and 1850, when the slave power forced us into a war with Mexico, by which we acquired Upper California and New-Mexico, and for no other purpose but that, notwithstanding all the advantages which Slavery had gained since the Atlantic States were free, now, as a balance, Slavery must have the Pacific coast, and so keep up the equilibrium (according to the notions of Mr. CALHOUN) between free labor and slave labor, or between Freedom and Slavery, in the United States.

Thus, on these three different occasions, when the public mind was at rest on the subject of the negro, the slave power forced it upon public consideration, and demanded aggressive action. When they had at last secured the consent of the people of the free States to a compromise, in 1850, by which it was agreed that California alone might be free, and that New-Mexico should be remanded back into a territorial condition because she had not established Slavery—then there was but one man in the United States Senate that would vote to accept New-Mexico as a free State when she came with her constitution in her hands—and that man the humble individual who stands before you. [Cheers.] Aye, you applaud me for it now; but where were your votes in 1850? All well; it is all past.

When they had agreed on a compromise, and had driven out of the Federal councils every man but myself and some half-dozen other representatives who had opposed the aggressions of Slavery, were they content to let the negro question rest? No, but in 1854 the Democracy raised the negro question to force it finally and forever throughout the whole Republic by abrogating the Missouri Compromise. They abandoned the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to slave labor, and actually assisted and encouraged the armies sent there by the slaveholders to take forcible possession of territory which, until then, had been free.

O! what pleasure shall I have, in telling the people of Kansas three days hence, how that, when all others were faithless, and false, and timid, they renewed this battle, this standard of freedom, and expelled the intruding slaveholder, and established forever amongst themselves the freedom of labor and the freedom of men on the plains of Kansas.

Were the Democracy then content? Not at all; but they determined, in 1858, to raise the negro question once more and to admit Kansas into the Union, if she would have come in as a Slave State, and to keep her out indefinitely if she should elect freedom.

And only one year later, when they found that Kansas was slipping from their clutches, who then raised once more the eternal negro question? The slave power and the Administration took it up by demanding the annexation of Cuba, a slaveholding island of Spain, to be acquired at a cost of $150,000,000, peaceably, if it could be obtained for that sum, and forcibly if it should not be surrendered, for the purpose of adding two Slave States, well manned and well appointed, to balance the votes of Kansas and Minnesota, then expected to come into the Union as Free States.

Who has brought this issue and entered it on the record of Kansas? The slaveholding Party—the Democratic Party. They held their Convention first in this campaign at Charleston. They presented again the everlasting negro question, nothing more, nothing less. They differed about the form, but they gave us, nevertheless, the everlasting negro question in two different parts, giving us our choice to take one or the other, as they gave the people of Kansas the choice, whether they would take Slavery pure and simple, or take it anyhow and get rid of it afterwards if they could.

Of one part, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is the representative. It is presented plain and distinct; it is that slaves are merchandise and property in the Territories under the Constitution of the United States, and that the National Legislatures and the Courts must protect it in the Territories, and no power on earth can discharge them of the responsibility. Of the other, Mr. DOUGLAS is the representative, and the form in which it is presented by those who support him is, "What is the best way *not* to keep Slavery out of the Territories?"

I doubt very much whether slaveholders have so great a repugnance to the negro and to the eternal negro question as they affect. On the other hand, being accustomed to set in the Federal Councils, with grave and reverend Senators, and to mingle with representatives of the people from slaveholding States, I find a great difference between myself and them on the subject. God knows, I never would consent to be the unbidden, the unchosen representative of bondmen! They must be freemen that I represent; every man of them must be a whole man. But my respected friends who represent the Slave States are willing, and do most cheerfully, most gladly consent to represent three-fifths of all the negro slaves. They take a slave at three-fifths of a man, and they represent the three-fifths; I doubt not that they would be very glad if he could be created into five-fifths.

Well, I think the Democratic Party has not so much repugnance to negroes and the negro question, because they consent to take offices of President, Vice-President, Secretaries of State, Ministers to Bogota, and to all other parts of the world, Consulship, and post-offices, that are derived indirectly by adding another link to the chain of States in which negroes count each one, three-fifths. No, no; slaveholders and the Democratic Party would be very glad to take votes from negroes, free or slave, by the head, full count, if negroes and slaves would only vote for Slavery; and it is only because they have a sagacious insight into human nature, which teaches them that negroes and slaves would vote for liberty, that makes the negro question so sepulsive to them.

But, fellow-citizens, is this one idea, the eternal negro question, so objectionable merely on account of the negro? I think not; I think it far otherwise; for, after all, you see that the negro has the least of anybody else in the world to do with it. The negro is no party to it; he is only an incident; he is the subject of disputes, but not one of the litigants. He has just as much to do with it as a horse or a watch in a justice's court, when two neighbors are litigating about its ownership. The horse question or watch question is excellent business for the justice, and lawyers to make fees, and for the neighbors generally to get fun out of; and my friend Gen. NYE was never so happy in his life as when attending suits before justices of the peace, settling this eternal horse question and watch question. [Laughter.]

The controversy is not with the negro at all, but with two classes of white men, one who has a monopoly of negroes, and the other who has no negroes. One is an aristocratic class, that wants to extend itself over the new Territories, and so retain the power it already exercises; and the other is ourselves, my good friends, men who have no negroes and won't have any, and who mean that the aristocratic system shall not be extended. *There is no other question about it at all. It is an eternal question between classes—between the few privileged and the many unprivileged—the eternal question between aristocracy and democracy.*

A sorrowful world this will be when that question shall be put to rest; for when it is the rest that it shall have, shall be the same that [illegible] has always had for six thousand years; the right [illegible] of the privileged over the necks of the unprivileged, booted and spurred. And [illegible] that is willing to establish such an aristocracy, and to shame out of the defense of its own rights, deserves no better fate than that which befals the timid, the cowardly and the unworthy.

It is to-day in the United States the same question that is filling Hungary, and is lifting the throne of a Cæsar of Austria from its pedestals; the same which has expelled the tyrant of Naples from the beautiful Sicily and has driven him from his palace at Naples to seek shelter in his fortress at Gaeta. It is not only an eternal question, but it is a universal question. Every man from a foreign land will find here in America, in another form, the *irrepressible conflict*—[applause]—which crushed him out, an exile from his native land.

MEN OF ONE IDEA THE ONLY USEFUL MEN.

Again, fellow-citizens, I am not quite convinced that it is sound philosophy in anything, at least in politics, to banish the principle of giving paramount importance at any one time to one idea. If a man wishes to secure a good crop of wheat to pay off the debt he owes upon his land, he is seized with one idea in the Spring; he plows, plants and sows; he gathers and reaps, with a single leading idea of getting forty bushels to the acre, if he can. If a merchant wishes to be successful, he surrenders himself to the one idea of buying as cheap, and selling as dear, as he honestly can. I would not give much for a lawyer who is put in charge of my case, that would suffer himself, when before the jury, to be distracted with a great many pleasing ideas. I want one devoted to my cause. In the Church we have a great many clergymen who have a horror of this one idea and the negro question, but I think it was St. Peter who had it made known to him in a vision on the housetop, that he must not have scattered ideas; but there was to be one idea only, that is of being satisfied with everything else provided he could only win souls to his Master. And Paul was very much after this spirit; he said he would be all things to all men, provided he could save some souls.

There was in the Revolution one man seized with a terrible fanaticism, propelled by one idea. He scattered terror all through this Continent; and when he passed from Boston to the first Congress in Philadelphia, deputations from New-York and Philadelphia went out to meet this man of one idea, and that of National Independence. And still JOHN ADAMS proved, after all, to be a public benefactor. There was, during the Revolution, another man of one idea that appeared to burn in him so ardently that he was regarded as the most dangerous man on the continent; and a triple reward was offered for his head. He actually went so far as to take all the men of one idea in the country, and suffer himself to take command of them. That man was GEORGE WASHINGTON. His idea was justice—political justice. There was another monomaniac of the same kind down in Virginia; he, at the close of the Revolution, had one idea—an eternal idea—and it even included negroes; and that was the idea of equality. It was THOMAS JEFFERSON. Now, though the State which reared him might be glad if it could erase from his monument at Monticello its sublime inscription, yet the world can never lose that proud and beautiful epitaph, written by himself: "Here lies THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence."

About the year 1805 or '6, the French Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave a dinner to the American representative at Court, and to American citizens resident there, and there was a large and various party. When the wine flowed freely, and conversation ought to have been general, there was one young man who was possessed with one idea, and he could not rest, but kept continually putting this idea before the Minister and the rest of the party, saying: "If you only make up for me a purse, or show me a bank that will lend me $5,000, I will put a boat on the Hudson River, which will make the passage from New-York to Albany at four miles an hour, without being driven by oars or sails." He was an inoffensive monomaniac, that ROBERT FULTON. But still, had it not been for his one idea, Iowa would have slept the last sixty years, and down to the twentieth century, and not one human being before me or within the boundaries of this State would have resided here. What I understand by one idea is this: *It simply means that a man, or a people, or a State, is in earnest.* They get an idea which they think is useful, and they are in earnest. God save us when we are to abandon confidence in earnest men, and take to following trivial men of light minds, confused and scattered ideas, and weak purposes.

Fellow-citizens, there is no such a thing as Government carried out without the intervention, the rising, the exaltation of one idea, and without the activity, guidance and influence of earnest men. You may be listless, indifferent, indolent, each one of you—do you therefore get other people to go to sleep? No. You go to sleep, and you will find somebody that has got one idea that you don't like, who will be wide awake. They want to be wide awake on the negro question as long as it pays, and it pays just as long as you will be content to follow their guidance and take several ideas.

Fellow-citizens, industry is the result of one idea. I have never heard of idle ones in the beaver's camp, but I do know there are drones in the beehive. Nevertheless, the beaver's camp and the beehive all give evidence of the domination of one idea. The Almighty Power himself could never have made the word, and never govern it, if he had not bent the force and application of the one idea to make it perfect. And when at 7 o'clock in the morning, three months ago, with the almanac in my hand, I stood with my smoked glass between me and the sun, to see whether the almanac-maker was correct, or whether Nature vascillated between one idea and another, I was astonished to see that, at the very second of time indicated by the astronomer, the shadow of the moon entered the disk of the sun. There was one idea only in the mind of the Omnipotent Creator, that, six thousand, or ten thousand, or twenty thousand, or hundreds of thousands, of years ago, set that sun, that moon, and this earth in their places, and subjected them to laws which brought that shadow exactly at this point at that instant of time. Earth is serious; heaven is serious; earth is earnest; heaven is earnest. There is no place for men of scattered and confused ideas in the earth below, or in the heavens above, whatever there may be in places under the earth.

Every one idea has its negative. It has its destinies, its purpose, and it has its negative. So it is with the idea of Slavery; it means nothing less, nothing more, nothing different from the extension of commerce or trading in slaves; and in our national system it means the extension of commerce in slaves into regions where that commerce has no right to exist. The negative of that is our right, which we are endeavoring to inculcate in your minds—opposition to trading in slaves within those portions of the territory where slaves are not lawfully a subject of merchandise.

At the time of the compromise of 1820 the Democratic Party saw, for they are wise men, and their opponents, RUFUS KING, JOHN W. TAYLOR and others in Congress, saw that there was an irrepressible conflict between the two ideas of Slavery and Freedom, or rather between the two sides of one idea. The alternative offered to the Democracy and to all the people of the United States, was a plain one;—the slaveholders are strong, are united; there are many Slave States and they are agreed in their policy; there as many Free States, but they are divided in opinion. Lend your support to the Slave States and you shall have the power, patronage, honors and glory of administering the Governments of the United States. Some asked, for how long? Wise men cast the future scope and said forty years; just about that time an infant State shall grow up north of Missouri within the Louisiana purchase, and another shall grow up in Kansas. These forty years the great men I have named seemed few and feeble in numbers; still we would rather have quiet consciences during all the time and postpone honors and rewards for forty years, rather than to take the side of Slavery; and the Democratic Party, reasoning otherwise, said "Give us the offices and power now; we will hold it the forty years and more if we can."

They say that the "Old One" is inexorable; that when he makes a bond he lives up to it, but when the time is up he calls for his own. To Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Slave States and all, he says: "I have given you all the rope that was allowed me to give you, now you must go."

THE TWO SIDES OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

This, my young friends, for I see many such around me, brings me to a point where I can give you one instruction which, if you practice as long as you live, may make at least some of you great men, honorable men, useful men. Remember that all questions have two sides; one is the right side, the other the wrong side; one is the side of justice, the other that of injustice; one the side of human nature, the other of crime. If you take the right side, the just side, ultimately men, however much they may oppose you and revile you, will come to your support; earth with all its powers will work with you and for you, and Heaven is pledged to conduct you to complete success. If you take the other side, there is no power in earth or heaven that can lead you through successfully, because it is appointed in the councils of heaven that justice, truth and reason alone can prevail. This instruction would be incomplete if I were not to add one other, that indifference between right and wrong is nothing else than to take the wrong side. The policy of a great leader of the Democratic Party in the North is indifference; it is nothing to him whether Slavery is voted up or voted down in the Territories. Thus it makes no difference to that distinguished statesman whether Slavery is voted up or voted down in the new States; whether they all become Slave States or Free States.

Let us see how this would have worked in the Revolution. If JEFFERSON had been indifferent as to whether Congress voted up the Declaration of Independence or voted it down, what kind of a time would they have had with it. PATRICK HENRY would have been after him with a Vigilance Committee, and he would have no monument over his remains. The British Government would have liked nothing better than a lot of such indifferent men for leaders of the American people, and GEORGE III. and his dynasty might have ruled over this continent for a thousand years to come.

THE TRUE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY CONCERNING SLAVERY.

I have thus removed the preliminary objection always interposed on these occasions against the indulgence of the eternal negro question. *What is the just and right National policy with regard to Slavery in the Territories and in the new States of the Federal Union?* and your doctrine of that subject will involve the consideration of what you consider to be the National constituents of a State.

I suppose I may infer from your choosing this beautiful land on the western bank of the Mississippi that you all want to make Iowa a great and good State, a flourishing and prosperous State. You consider the development of the latent resources with which nature has supplied the region on which you build a State, as one of the material things to be considered in building up a great State; that is to say, you will have the forests subjugated and make them contribute the timber and lumber for the house, for the city, for the wharf, for the steamer, for the ship of war, and for all the purposes of civilized society. Then I think you will consider that if the land has concealed within its deposits of iron, or lead, or coal, you will think of getting this out as rapidly as you can, so as to increase the public wealth. Then I think that you will have the same idea about States everywhere else that you have about Iowa; and that your first idea about [illegible] to make a State corresponds with my idea [illegible] to make a great nation. And as you would subdue the forests, would develop the lead, iron and coal in your region; as you would improve the fields, putting 10 oxen to a plow to turn up the prairie, and then plant it with wheat and corn; as you would encourage manufactures, and try, by making railways and telegraphs, to facilitate interchange of products; it is exactly this I propose to do for every new State like Iowa, that is to be admitted into the Federal Union. *To be sure we shall leave the Slave States, which are all in the Union, as they are: our responsibilities are limited to the States which are yet to come into the Union, and we will apply our system to them.* The first question then, in making a State, is to favor the industry of the people; and industry is favored in every land exactly as it is free and unchecked.

SLAVE LABOR.

We are a great nation; we have illimitable forests in the far East and on the banks of the upper waters of the Mississippi, around the lakes and on the Pacific coast. No human arithmetic could compute the amount of materials of the forest that have gone into the aggregate of the wealth which this nation possesses. At this day there is not one foot of timber, not one foot of dealboards, not a lath, not a shingle, entering into the commerce of the United States that is fabricated by a slave.

You all have an idea, or had in the land from which you came here, of the value and importance of the fisheries, of making the ocean surrender its treasures to increase the national wealth. The fisherman is seen in the Winter time fishing for ice in the ponds and lakes of Massachusetts; and if you go to Palestine or to Grand Cairo, or to the farthest Indies, you will find yourself regaled with ice fished out of the lakes and ponds of Massachusetts. But ice is not a product that goes far to the support of human life; but can you tell me what portions of the earth are lighted on their way by night, at home in their cities, by the produce of their fisheries? Have you any idea of how much the great machinery of the country engages in fabrication of goods, and in navigation is indebted to the fisheries? Those of the United States are a great source of national wealth; and a nursery of seamen for the commercial marine and naval service of the United States, indispensable for the development of the resources of a great people. There is not now and there never was, on a lake or river, sea or bay, over the whole world, from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole, a negro slave fisherman.

You have been very indifferent about these subjects; you have not taken notice of that. It was only two years ago, only by constant watchfulness and activity of the friendly representatives of the Free States in Congress, that the whole protection of the United States was not withdrawn from the fisheries. The slaveholders don't want ice to be gathered with free-soil hands; they would rather have it taken from the lakes and rivers of Russia; they don't want the fisheries conducted by free hands; they would rather take their supplies from foreign mercenaries. The fisheries are somewhat foreign to you, but the quarries are not—the granite and the marble out of which our capitol is being constructed, our great cities erected, some of it in your own beautiful city. Have you any idea of how large a portion of the national wealth is extracted from the quarries of granite and marble and free-stone? It is beyond any arithmetic to compute. Yet there is not a slave engaged in a quarry in the United States. Have you any slaves down your shafts in you lead mines here? Not one. Have you any slaves in your coal mines? Not one. Any in your iron mines? Not one. Pennsylvania has been burrowed all through and through, in all directions, and for the iron and coal, taken out and fabricated. There is not a single slave, nor was there ever one, that raised his hand to add to that supply of national wealth. On the other hand, you have in Maryland and in Virginia deposits of coal and iron as rich, and of gold, too, and yet in Maryland and Virgina, in their iron, coal and silver mines, the work is mainly done by freemen.

I need not speak of manufactures; the African slave is reduced to a brute, as nearly as may be, and he is incompetent to weave, to cast a shuttle, to turn a wheel, to grease or oil the wheel, and keep it in motion. In all the vast manufacturing establishments of the United States, in all the establishments of the forests and of the fisheries, or of manufactures throughout the whole world, there is not one African slave to be found. California rejected the labor of slaves, and well she did so; for if she had invited and courted it, her mines, instead of yielding fifty millions of gold per year to the commerce of the United States, would be yielding nothing.

Could a man subsist in Iowa by cultivating wheat or corn with slave-labor? If not, why tell us that this is a question of economy, and that men have no idea of justice. No man has ever brought or ever thinks of bringing an African slave here; the reason is a moral one; that slave-labor don't pay, and only free-labor will.

Commerce is of two kinds, domestic and foreign. The commerce down the Mississippi and up, the commerce across the railroads with New-York, is domestic commerce; the commerce across the ocean with foreign nations, is the foreign commerce. In New-Orleans, I found that sixteen thousand men were engaged in domestic trading on the river between New-Orleans and the up country in the Mississippi valley. How many of them were slaves? Not one. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, New-York, Michigan, send the boatmen who conduct the commerce, even in Slave States, while on all the oceans there is not a slave engaged in commerce.

Now the three great wheels of national wealth are agriculture, including the subjugation of the forests, manufacture and trade. Slaves are unfit—African slaves are absolutely unfit to be employed in turning either of those wheels; and it thus enters into the elements of a great and prosperous State that its people shall not be slaves, but freemen.

The reason is obvious; it is the interest of the freeman to cultivate himself as well as he can, to produce the most he can, at the least cost; and it is the interest of the slave to be as disqualified as he can, to consume as much as he can and produce as little more than he consumes as possible.

WHAT MAKES A NATION?

It is not wealth alone that makes a nation. It must have strength and power to command, by the mere signification of its will, peace and good order at home, and respect and confidence abroad. Just imagine the United States converted into planting States in which the labor was performed only by negro slaves, and judge, if you can, what would be the police power of the Government in any of the States. The laborer in a Slave State is attached night and morning; his outgoings, his incomings, his path is surrounded by a police; he can pass to execute the order of his master only on a permit or license. Why, he must retire to sleep at 9 or 10 at night, and must not be abroad from the plantation without a special license; for no other reason than his being held in involuntary bondage by his master, he regards him as an enemy to be watched.

Turn a whole nation into masters watching slaves, and slaves regarded as natural enemies—what is the power of that nation to preserve peace at home? What its power to command respect abroad? Make us for once a nation of Slave States, and any feeble, worthless power in Europe has only to apply the torch of insurrection and civil war by proposing to emancipate our slaves; instead of relying on ourselves, we would want to make a federal union with Canada, that we might get protection, just as the free States now protect the slave States.

But all these—material wealth and power—are but low ideas of what constitute a nation. It should have a head, an enlightened head; an open, free, manly, honest face. Such will enable any man or woman to go through the world with safety. A nation is only an aggregate of individuals, of so many heads to work as one head; of so many hearts to work as one heart. You want an enlightened free people to constitute a nation; and if you have such a people, they are perpetually reducing the labor, the sacrifice, and toil of muscle; and if it be true, as theologians say, that labor is the primal curse imposed by the Maker on man for disobedience, then this benevolent heart and enlightened head will suggest all manner of machines to relieve them of the necessity of so much labor. The poor widow, who, to eke out a subsistence, has to sew for her neighbors, will, with a machine that costs but from fifty to one hundred dollars—the invention of a free people—make fifty garments where before she made but one. And the steam-engine—it plows, plants, sows and harvests; it threshes; it gathers into the granaries; it hauls the cars loaded with produce; it drives the steamboat on the river. That is what invention does. Now, out of the million inventions which the American people enjoy, there is not one that was made by a slave, and simply because the slave is imbruted in his heart and stupefied in his intellect.

A nation to be great wants character—character for justice, honesty, integrity; for ability to maintain its own rights, and respect for the rights of others. That it cannot have if it be a nation of slaves. It is only a nation of freemen that can cultivate the virtues which constitute a character. These virtues are two: Justice, equal and exact justice among men; the equal freedom and liberty of every other man. The other virtue is courage. The freeman has no enemies; he is just; he oppresses nobody; nobody wishes to be revenged upon him. A nation of freemen are safe; they provoke nobody; they wrong nobody; they covet nothing; they keep the tenth commandment. And nations must keep the commandments as well as individuals, or suffer the same penalty.

HOW ARE FREEMEN TO BE TRAINED.

But you cannot have these virtues except on one condition, and that is that the people of the nation are trained up in them. And how trained? By schools and general instruction, free Press, free debate at home and in legislative councils; and everywhere to be undisturbed as they go in and come out. Introduce Slavery in Iowa, and what kind of freedom of speech would you enjoy? What kind of freedom of the Press? freedom of bridges? of taverns? Just look across the State of Missouri into Kansas, and you will find freedom of the Press, provided you will maintain that property is above labor, that Slavery is before all constitutions and governments—the freedom of speech which sought the expulsion of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS from the Congress of the United States, for presenting a petition in favor of human rights; the freedom of debate which arrested my distinguished and esteemed friend, CHARLES SUMNER, in the midst of a glorious and useful career, and doomed him to wander a sufferer and an invalid for four years. As for freedom of bridges, why the bridge over the Missouri at Kansas was proved to be only a bridge for Slave-State men; and the tavern at Lawrence was subverted for a nuisance on account of its being a tavern at which Free-State men could stop.

It is a bright September afternoon, and a strange feeling of surprise comes over me that I should be here in the State of Iowa, the State redeemed and saved in the compromise of 1820; a State peopled by freemen; that I should be here in such a State before such a people, imploring the citizens of the State of Iowa to maintain the cause of Freedom instead of the cause of Slavery. It is strange change from the position I was in only a year ago. In Italy, in Austria, in Turkey even I was excusing, in the best way I could, the monstrous delinquencies of the American people in tolerating Slavery, which even the Turk had abrogated. You tell me that it was unnecessary; that you are all right; I happen to know better. That [illegible] courtesy which I appreciate, suavity which I acknowledge, restricts some, many, in this assembly from interrupting these remarks, (though they are intended to be disrespectful to nobody,) as I have often been interrupted, with shouts of "Hurrah for DOUGLAS!" and yet, if I am right in what I have said, the Wide-Awakes are not up an hour too soon; they do not sit up any too late o' nights; their zeal is not a bit too strong to save the State of Iowa from giving her votes, in the present canvass, for a continuance of that administration or renewal of that administration which has for forty years made Slavery the cardinal institution, and Freedom secondary to it in the United States. There is something of excuse and apology for this; it is in the reluctance which men who are always opposed to one new idea coming in, have to give us the old idea, which they have so long cherished. The Democratic Party has a wonderful affection for the name, the *prestige* of the Democratic Party; and most of them, fellow-citizens, must die unconverted. It is not in human nature that adult men and women change their opinions with facility; it is little ones like these that grow up unobserved and unknown. Ten thousand of their votes enter into every successive canvass in the State of Iowa.

In every State the great reformation which has been made within the last six years—for we date no further back than that—has been the dying out of the one idea men of Democracy, and the growing up of the young one idea men of Republicanism. And now why shall we not insist, so far as our votes shall be effective, that the Territories shall remain free Territories, so that the new States which shall hereafter be added to this Union shall be free States.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY IN THE SLAVE STATES.

They say we have no right to interfere in the Slave States; that we attack Slavery in them. Not at all; we do not vote against Slavery in Virginia. We do not authorize ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or the Congress of the United States, to pass any laws about Slavery in Virginia. We merely authorize them to intervene in the Territories, and to pass laws securing freedom there. They tell us that it is unnecessary. They have rendered it necessary, because they have explained the laws and the constitution to establish Slavery there, and we must either restrict Slavery there or reverse the decision made by the federal tribunal. But they tell us that this is inconvenient; it excites violence in the Slave States. To which I answer that they have the choice between Slavery and Freedom as well as we; but they must be content to leave it where it is. When they choose to carry Slaves into the Territories, we interfere. What we are attacking is not Slavery in the United States, but Slavery in the Territories. But they tell us that we are suffering very great harm; that our Southern friends, driven angry, will not buy of us. Mayor WOOD made the discovery that we are a trading people, and we shall lose our trade if the Republican Party come into power. We are a trading people as we are an eating people, a drinking people, a clothes-wearing people. Trade! Trade! Trade! the great character, the great employment, the one idea of the American people! It is a libel. We buy only with what we produce. We buy and sell, but that is merely incidental to our greater occupation of producing and making; and even these are subordinate to our great notion of educating and cultivating ourselves to make a great, virtuous and happy people. Trade, however, for those who engage in it, knows no respect of opinion; the Southern planters will buy their cotton-bagging of the men who will make it the cheapest, and they will insist on selling cotton to the Castle Garden Committees and the Cooper Institute patriots at precisely the same price as they will to WENDELL PHILLIPS and FREDERICK DOUGLASS. They won't buy your wheat unless hungry for bread; and if hungry for bread they will gladly give you for it any surplus of cotton you want. [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens, I have refrained from adverting to the higher sentiments of humanity which enter into the consideration of this subject, because those are considerations that are always with you. I will now say that the suggestions of justice are always in harmony with the suggestions and impulses of humanity, and that both spring from the same source. Nature herself seems to be forbearing; she seems to be passive and silent. She lets nations as she lets individuals go on in their course of action, violating her laws: but this for a season only. The time comes at last when Nature unerringly vindicates every right, and punishes every wrong, of the actions of men or States; and when she does come we are punished. She comes in terror, in revolution, in anarchy, in chaos. You will let this Government and this nation slide down still further the smooth declivity if you choose; Nature will bring it back again in due time with convulsions which will wake the sighs and groans of the civilized world. [Loud applause.]

CITY POLITICS.

Republicanism among Irish-Americans.

MEETING AND ADDRESSES AT STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.

The invitation addressed to Irishmen to rally at the Republican Head-quarters in Broadway, last evening, was responded to by a large number of persons at the Stuyvesant Institute, among whom were noticed many adopted citizens for whose particular benefit the meeting was called. In the absence of the President, WM. W. BADGER called the meeting to order, and briefly explained its origin and objects. He said that several Irish gentlemen, whose sympathies had heretofore been with the Democratic Party, but who had become disgusted with the recent attempts at fusion, and to allure Irishmen into voting for S. A. DOUGALS, in conjunction with the Know-Nothings, had suggested the calling of a meeting of Irishmen, to protest against being thus sold and delivered over to the service of their ancient enemies. With proper effort, he believed that ten thousand Irishmen in this City would cast their votes for the Republican candidates. In the First Ward, where there were not one hundred and fifty Republican votes for FREMONT, in 1856, there were now over four hundred pledged to go for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Irishmen were informing themselves everywhere as to Republican principles, and when they found that this party was the same as the Democratic Party at home, which went for the rights of the working man, they would gladly join their ranks, and labor with the party of freedom.

F. A. LAMBERT, the "Apprentice Boy," was then introduced, who spoke for over an hour and a half in an earnest and impassioned manner in vindication of Republican principles.

A song was sung, entitled "Patrick and Erastus," to the tune of the "Low Back'd Car;" after which Dr. E. M. FOY made an address, and the meeting adjourned.

Republican Congressional Nominations.

The several Republican Congressional Conventions met last evening, and the following is the result:

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Convention met at LAIRD'S Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated AMOS J. WILLIAMSON by acclamation. Mr. WILLIAMSON is the Editor of the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the contestant of Mr SICKLES' seat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Fourth Republican Congressional Convention, composed of delegations from the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, met last night at No. 426 Broome-street. IRA A. TUTHILL, Esq., of the Sixth Ward; Dr. WATERMAN, Mr. FRASER and Mr. COMMERFORD, of the Tenth Ward, were the candidates before the Convention. Several ballots were had without a choice, and the Convention adjourned till next Thursday evening.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for nominating a candidate for the Fifth Congressional District, embracing the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of this City, together with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn, was held last evening at the "Odeon," in Williamsburgh. The Convention remained in session until a late hour, during which time quite a lively debate occurred, touching the respective claims of Messrs. WM. WALL and JAMES T. FREEBORN, the former an old resident of Williamsburgh, and the latter of the Seventh Ward of this City. On the first ballot, which was an informal one, the question of choice was decided. After a lively contest of words, in which the personal characters of the candidates were closely criticised, a second vote, by acclamation, was taken, resulting in the nomination, which was nearly unanimous, of Ex-Mayor WM. WALL, of Williamsburgh. After the appointment of a committee to wait upon Mr. WALL for the purpose of apprising him of his nomination, the Convention adjourned.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Sixth Republican Congressional Convention, composed of delegates from the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, met last evening, at No. 618 Broadway,—Mr. CHAS. A. DANA presiding. Messrs. JOHN L. TAYLOR and JOHN A. HARDENBROOK were appointed to fill vacancies in the Fifteenth Ward delegation. Two delegations appeared from the Eleventh Ward, and the Convention was long occupied in endeavoring to decide which was regular. The Convention finally adiourned to Friday evening next.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention of the Congressional District met at No. 245 Eighth-avenue last evening and nominated AUGUSTUS F. DOW as their candidate. The District is now represented by GEO. BRIGGS.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Convention met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue—thirty-five delegates present. On the eighth ballot, ABRAM. WAKEMAN received 21 out of the 35 votes, and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. His competitors were A. W. GRISWOLD, President of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Association, and JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq. Mr. WAKEMAN has served one session in Congress, having been elected by the American Party in 1856. The District comprises the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards.

The Fusion Movement.

ACTION OF THE DOUGLAS STATE COMMITTEE.

It is understood that the Douglas State Committee has informally notified Mr. HENRY, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, that they will substitute six of the seven names proposed by the latter, for an equal number of Douglas Electors who have declined; and as to Mr. RANDALL, the seventh name proposed, they will answer as soon as they learn whether any vacancy can be made. Mr. WALWORTH, in whose place it was proposed to substitute Mr. RANDALL, had not been heard from.

Breckinridge Assembly Nominations.

The Third District Breckinridge Assembly Convention met last night at LAIRD'S Fifth Ward Hotel and nominated JOSEPH WOODWORTH. The vote stood JOSEPH WOODWORTH 15, MICHAEL W. SCHEID 12. Mr. WOODWORTH is the nominee of the Tammany branch of the Democracy in this District.

Eighth District Breckinridge Congressional Convention.

The Breckinridge Democracy of the Eighth Congressional District met in Convention at Smith's Hotel, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, last evening, and on the third ballot nominated Ex-Sheriff JAMES C. WILLETT as the candidate for Congress.

Tammany Hall Assembly Nominations.

The Tammany Hall Assembly Conventions met last evening in the various Districts of the City. So far as heard from, the following is the result of their labors:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Adjourned till to-night.	10.	Adjourned to Friday.
2.	Wm. Walsh.	11.	John Hardy.
3.	Joseph Woodworth.	12.	George F. Campbell.
4.	Dr. Kenney.	13.	No meeting.
5.	Adjourned, to meet in one week.	14.	Adjourned to Wednesday.
6.	Samuel T. Webster.	15.	Adjourned to Wednesday.
7.	Not heard from.		
8.	Oscar H. Bogart.	16.	Adjourned to Monday.
9.	Adjourned for one week.	17.	Jarvis Jones.

Everything passed off quietly.

Tammany Eighth Congressional District Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the Tammany Convention of the Eighth Congressional District was held last evening in the Eighth-avenue, and, after thirty unsuccessful ballots, adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next. The last ballot st